ORDINANCE 92- 18

AN ORDINANCE OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF PALM BEACH COUNTY FLORIDA, TO BE KNOWN AS THE "PALM BEACH COUNTY FIRE CODE"; PROVIDING FOR THE REPEAL OF ORDINANCE #89-28; PROVIDING FOR CODE ADOPTION; PROVIDING FOR AMENDMENTS TO THE STANDARD FIRE PREVENTION CODE; PROVIDING FOR APPLICABILITY; PROVIDING FOR PENALTY, OTHER ENFORCEMENT; PROVIDING FOR REPEAL OF LAWS IN CONFLICT; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING FOR INCLUSION OF THE CODE OF LAWS AND ORDINANCES; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, Pursuant to Chapter 633, Florida Statutes, The Board of County Commissioners of Palm Beach County is empowered to adopt updated fire prevention codes for application within Palm Beach County; and

WHEREAS, The Board of County Commissioners recognizes its duty to make corrections, additions, deletions and substitutions to those codes for the purpose of clarification, applicability, public safety and changes in technology; and

WHEREAS, The Palm Beach County Board of Adjustments recommends that the Board of County Commissioners adopt the Standard Fire Prevention Code, 1991 Edition, including those amendments contained herein; and

WHEREAS, The Board of County Commissioners, sitting as the local planning agency, has determined that the proposed amendments to the Standard Fire Prevention Code are consistent with the adopted Comprehensive Plan of Palm Beach County, as required by Section 163.3194(2) Florida Statutes;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT ORDAINED by the Board of County Commissioners of Palm Beach County that:

SECTION 1: CODES AND STANDARDS ADOPTED:

CHAPTER 1

ADMINISTRATION

101 TITLE AND SCOPE

101.1 Title

The **Standard Fire Prevention Code**, 1991 edition, is hereby adopted by reference as if set out in its entirety herein and shall serve as the primary organizational format for this Code. The **Standard Fire Prevention Code**, 1991 edition as amended in the following chapters and sections and **NFiPA 101,** 1991 edition.

shall constitute and be known as and may be cited as the "Palm Beach County Fire Code" hereinafter referred to as "this Code".

101.2 Code Remedial

101.2.1 General. This Code is hereby declared to be remedial, and shall be construed to secure the beneficial interests and purposes thereof - which are public safety, health, and general welfare - through safety to life and property from fire, explosives and other hazards incident to the use and occupancy of buildings, structures, and premises.

101.2.2 Permitting and Inspection. The inspection or permitting of any building or plan by any jurisdiction under the requirements of this Code shall not be construed in any court as a warranty of the physical condition of such building or the adequacy of such plan. No jurisdiction nor any employee thereof shall be liable in tort for damages for any defect or hazardous or illegal condition or inadequacy in such building or plan, nor for any failure of any component of such building, which may occur subsequent to such inspection or permitting pursuant to this code.

101.3 Scope

101.3.1 Applicability. The provisions of this Code shall apply to the construction, alteration, repair, equipment, use, occupancy, and maintenance of every building and structure or an appurtenance connected or attached to such building or structure. The provisions of this Code shall not apply to detached one and two family dwellings in the normal use and occupancy thereof.

101.3.2 Authority. The provisions of this Code shall be in full force and effect in Palm Beach County, Florida, within the boundaries of any Fire-Rescue M.S.T.U. established by ordinance, the incorporated areas which have not adopted ordinances inconsistent herewith and to any municipality which contracts for services from any municipal service taxing unit created by an Ordinance of the Board of County Commissioners of Palm Beach County. The provisions of this Code shall not be applicable within the areas of the county which are not within the boundaries of any of the Fire-Rescue M.S.T.U.'s established by ordinance, unless by a specific agreement with another local government which provides otherwise.

101.3.3 Appendices. The appendices included in this Code are not intended for enforcement except for Appendix "C" and Appendix "D", which are specifically adopted by Sections 102.4.5 and 603.1.3 respectively. The remaining appendices contain useful information which is not part of the requirements of this Code.

101.3.4 Referenced Standards. Standards referenced in this Code shall be considered an integral part of this Code without separate adoption. If specific portions of a standard are denoted by the Code text, only those portions of the standard shall be enforced. Where Code provisions conflict with a standard, the Code provisions shall be enforced. Permissive and advisory provisions in a standard shall not be construed as mandatory.

101.3.5 Recognized Practices. This Code is intended to prescribe regulations consistent with nationally recognized practice for the reasonable protection of life and property from the hazards of fire and explosion due to storage, use or handling of hazardous materials, substances and devices, and from conditions hazardous to life or property in the use or occupancy of buildings and premises. It is the intent of this Code to identify and use as minimum standards, specific standards and codes published by the National Fire Protection Association (NFiPA), and other nationally recognized standards and codes, and to set the requirements necessary for the administration of this Code. If specific requirements within this Code conflict, the one providing the highest level of life safety shall apply so as to best promote public safety.

101.4 Fire Prevention Bureau

101.4.1 General. There is hereby established a fire prevention bureau, which shall be under the direction of the Fire Official. The function of this bureau shall be to inspect all buildings as often as deemed necessary for the purpose of ascertaining and causing to be corrected any condition(s) which may tend to cause fire, endanger life from fire, or any violations of the provisions of this code.

101.5 Existing Conditions.

101.5.1 General. Existing conditions not in strict compliance with this Code may be permitted to continue, if in the opinion of the Fire Official, these conditions do not constitute a distinct hazard to life or property.

101.6 Special Historic Buildings.

101.6.1 General. The provisions of this Code shall not be mandatory for buildings or structures identified and classified by the State or local jurisdiction as historic buildings when such buildings or structures are determined by the Fire Official to be safe in the interest of public health, safety and general welfare.

102 POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE FIRE OFFICIAL

102.1 Right of Entry.

102.1.1 Whenever necessary to make an inspection to enforce any of the provisions of this Code, or whenever the Fire Official has reasonable cause to believe that there exists in any building or upon any premises any condition or code violation which makes such building or premises unsafe, dangerous or hazardous, the Fire Official may enter such building or premise at all reasonable times to inspect same or to perform any duty imposed upon the Fire

Official by this Code, provided that if such building or premise is occupied, he shall first present proper credentials and request entry. If such building or premises is unoccupied, he shall first make reasonable effort to locate the owner or other persons having charge or control of the building or premises and request entry. If such entry is refused, the Fire Official shall have recourse through every remedy provided by law to secure entry.

102.1.2 When the Fire Official obtains a proper inspection warrant to secure entry, no owner or occupant or any other persons having charge, care or control of any building or premises shall fail or neglect, after proper request is made as herein provided, to promptly permit entry therein by the Fire Official for the purpose of inspection and examination pursuant to this Code.

102.2 Unsafe Buildings

Buildings and structures which do not provide adequate egress, or which constitute a fire hazard, or are otherwise dangerous to human life, or which in relation to existing use, constitute a hazard to safety or health, are considered unsafe buildings. Such unsafe buildings shall be referred to the Building Official for abatement by repair and rehabilitation or by demolition in accordance with the provisions of the applicable section of the Building Code, as adopted in Palm Beach County.

102.3 Revocation of Permits

102.3.1 Misrepresentation on Application. The Fire Official may revoke a permit, issued under the provisions of this Code, in cases where there have been any false statements or misrepresentations as to the material facts in the application or plans on which the permit or approval was based.

102.3.2 Violation Of Code Provisions. The Fire Official may revoke a permit upon determination that the occupancy or operation for which the permit was issued is in violation of, or not in conformity with, the provisions of this Code.

102.4 Inspections/Plan Review

102.4.1 General If, during the inspection of a building, the building or any of the building systems in whole or in part constitute a danger to human life, a hazard to safety or health, or is in violation of the provisions of this Code, the Fire Official shall issue a notice to remove or remedy the conditions and may refer the building to the Building Official for any repairs, alterations, remodeling, removing or demolition required.

102.4.2 Change of Occupancy. If, during the inspection of a building, the occupancy of the building differs from the Certificate of Occupancy issued by the Building Department, the Fire Official shall issue a notice to remove or remedy the conditions and shall refer the building to the Building Department for any repairs, alterations, remodeling, removing or demolition required.

102.4.3 Plan Review The Fire Official shall examine, or cause to be examined, all plans for construction, alteration or remodeling of any structure, except one and two family detached dwellings, including any installed system, and shall ascertain by such examination whether the construction indicated and described is in compliance with the requirements of this Code. Such plans shall include, but not be limited to, construction drawings, specifications, computations and additional data as deemed necessary by the Fire Official. All project site plans shall be reviewed under the provisions of the applicable sections of this Code.

102.4.4 Non-Compliance If the plans submitted for review do not conform to the requirements of this Code or other fire related laws or ordinances, the Fire Official shall reject said plans and, provide in writing the reason(s) for rejection. Plans must then be re-submitted for review in accordance with the Building Department's policies and procedures.

102.4.5 Fees For all work for which plans must be reviewed, as set forth in Section 102.4.3 of this Code, and for all services associated therewith, a fee shall be paid as required at the time of submission of the plans or as required services are performed. For all inspections conducted pursuant to Section 101.4.1 of this Code, a fee shall be imposed for each building, based upon fixed property use. All fees shall be in accordance with the current Palm Beach County Fire-Rescue Fee Schedule (Appendix C).

102.4.6 Required Inspections The permit holder or his agent shall notify the Fire Official to conduct the following inspections of buildings and such other inspections as may be necessary. The Fire Official shall either approve that portion of the construction or shall notify the permit holder or his agent of any correction to be made to comply with this Code.

1. Frame Inspection: To be made at the time of Building Department inspection. Items to be inspected shall include, but not be limited to: fire hydrant locations, Fire Department access, rough-ins for stair dimensions, egress windows, smoke detector locations and fire alarm device locations.
2. Fire Protection Systems: To be inspected and tested upon completion of that system or portion of system prior to final fire safety inspection.
3. Final Fire Safety Inspection: To be made upon completion of the building and all installed systems.

102.4.7 Fire Code Compliance Once all provisions of this Code have been met, a letter of Fire Code Compliance shall be issued by the Fire Official to the Building Official prior to the Building

Official issuing a Certificate of Occupancy for the premises for which the building permit had been issued.

102.5 Requirements Not Covered by Code
Where provisions of this Code do not address specific situations involving protection of life and property from the hazards of fire, smoke and explosion, compliance with nationally accepted standards of good practice shall be evidence of compliance with this Code.

102.6 Alternate Materials Design; Methods of Construction
The provisions of this Code are not intended to prevent the use of any material design, or method of construction not specifically prescribed by this Code, provided any such alternate has been approved by the Fire Official. Said alternate method may be approved, provided that the alternate is at least the equivalent of that prescribed in this Code in quality, fire resistance, durability and safety. The Fire Official shall require that sufficient evidence or proof be submitted to substantiate any claim made regarding the alternate.

102.7 Service of Orders.
102.7.1 Service of Orders Delivered The service of orders for the correction of violations of this Code shall be made upon the owner, occupant or other person responsible for the condition, either by delivering a copy of same to such person in charge of the premises, or in the case no such person is found upon the premises, by affixing a copy thereof in a conspicuous place on the door to the entrance of said premise. Whenever it may be necessary to serve such an order upon the owner of the premises, such order may be served either by delivering to and leaving with that person a copy of said order, or, by sending such copy by certified or registered mail to the owner's address of record. The Florida Statutes shall govern the provisions of this section.

102.8 Investigation of Fires.
The Fire Official or his designee shall investigate the cause, origin and circumstances of every fire occurring in the Fire Authorities jurisdiction involving loss of life, injury to persons, or destruction/damage to property. Such investigations shall begin immediately after the notification of the occurrence of a fire. The Fire Official or his designee shall assume immediate control of the physical evidence, notify the proper authorities designated by law to pursue the investigation of such matters and shall cooperate with authorities in the collection of evidence and prosecution of cases. Every fire shall be reported in writing or as otherwise determined by the Fire Official, to the Bureau of Fire Prevention.

Such report shall be in a form specified and prescribed by the Fire Official.

102.9 Administrative Orders

From time to time, when deemed necessary, the Fire Official, with the approval of the Administrator, may draft administrative orders for the purpose of clarifying and carrying out the intent of this code. All Administrative Orders shall be kept on file in the office of the Fire Official. Additional copies shall be kept at the Plans Review Office and the Inspection Office for distribution to the public. Such orders shall be enforced as if a part of this Code and shall be in full force and effect upon approval of the Fire Administrator.

103 RESERVED

104 TESTS

Equipment required by any section of this code shall be maintained in a safe, sound and operational condition . The Fire Official may require tests or test reports as proof of compliance. Required tests are to be made at the expense of the owner, or his agent, by an approved testing laboratory or other approved agency.

105 BOARD OF ADJUSTMENTS AND APPEALS

105.1 General. Whenever it is claimed that the provisions of this Code do not apply, or when it is claimed that the true intent and meaning of this Code or any of the regulations thereunder have been misconstrued or misapplied, the owner or his duly authorized agent may appeal the decision of the Fire Official to the Board of Adjustments and Appeals. Notice of appeal shall be in writing and filed within 30 days after the decision is rendered by the Fire Official. Appeals shall be on forms provided by the Fire Official.

105.2 Board of Appeals and Adjustments Created.

105.2.1 There is hereby created a Fire Code Board of Appeals and Adjustments, hereinafter referred to as the "Board", consisting of eighteen (18) members who are qualified by training and experience to vary the application of the provisions of this Code, and to act on related matters, and to perform such other duties as established herein. The Board shall be appointed by the Board of County Commissioners. All members must reside within Palm Beach County at the time of appointment and while serving on the Board. The Board shall adopt rules and regulations for conducting its business. When sitting in its advisory capacity, a quorum for said board shall be five (5) full votes. When sitting in its appeal capacity, a quorum for said board shall be four (4) full votes. The Fire Official or his authorized representative shall act as Secretary to the Board.

105.2.2 The Board shall review this Code and make recommendations, in the form of specific amendments, to the Board of County Commissioners for corrections, additions, substitutions or deletions to said Code for the purposes of clarification, applicability, public safety, and changes in technology, so as to maintain this Code as an effective and responsive document.

105.2.3 Composition The composition of the Board shall be as follows:

a. Two (2) registered engineers, practicing in the mechanical field.

b. Two (2) registered engineers, practicing in the fire protection field.

c. Two (2) Florida or Palm Beach County certified general contractors.

d. Two (2) representatives of the insurance field.

e. Two (2) certified fire sprinkler contractors.

f. Two (2) citizens of Palm Beach County, not eligible under other membership categories.

g. Two (2) registered architects.

h. Two (2) Palm Beach County municipal building officials who shall serve as an advisory non-voting member, except as provided in Section 105.2.7.

i. Two (2) Palm Beach County municipal fire service representatives who shall serve as an advisory non-voting member, except as provided in Section 105.2.7.

Where a member is required to be registered or certified, same shall be issued by the State of Florida unless otherwise specified.

105.2.4 Vote Calculation When two members from one discipline are both present at a meeting, each shall have one-half vote and when either is absent, the member or respective alternate shall have a full vote.

105.2.5 Term The members shall serve staggered three (3) year terms. All members shall be residents and qualified electors of Palm Beach County.

105.2.6 Removal/Absences All members shall be subject to the rules, adopted by the Board, governing Board participation and attendance. Such rules shall be consistent with Ordinance 91-38.

105.2.7 Fire Code Advisory Board When sitting solely in its advisory capacity, the Board shall be known as the Fire Code Advisory Board and shall be composed of the same members as the Board of Appeals and Adjustments. Persons appointed to the Board of Appeals and Adjustments shall be deemed to be likewise appointed to the Fire Code Advisory Board. However, members serving in Board Composition Categories h. and i. shall serve as voting members only when the Board sits as the Fire Code Advisory Board.

105.3 Procedures on Appeal.

105.3.1 Hearing Upon receipt of the notice of appeal by the Board, a hearing shall be held at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the Board, with notice to the appellant, the Fire Official, and the members of the Board, at least five (5) working days prior to said hearing. Special meetings may also be called by the Board provided that five (5) working days notice is given to both parties. If the applicant requires a special meeting to be called, the appeal fee shall be One Hundred Dollars ($100.00). Both the appellant and the Fire Marshal, or their representatives, shall attend the hearing and may present evidence at same. The Board shall consider each appeal on its own merits and shall base its decision only on the evidence presented at said hearing.

105.3.2 Board Action The Board, upon an affirmative vote of a majority of the votes present, shall either: 1) affirm the decision of the Fire Marshal; 2) modify the decision of the Fire Marshal; or 3) affirm the position of the appellant. The Board's decision, with the reasons therefor, shall be in writing and a copy shall be mailed, by certified mail, to the appellant with a copy to the Fire Marshal, within ten (10) days after the hearing. All such decisions shall be final, subject to judicial review as provided by law.

105.3.3 Tie Vote In the event the Board is deadlocked in a tie vote, the appellant may request the Board to defer final action until the next regular meeting date or a specific date certain. The appellant shall be entitled to one such deferral as of right. The matter shall be deferred and heard de novo, unless the majority then present at the time deferral is requested vote for the matter to be determined upon the record only for the upcoming hearing after deferral.

105.4 Decisions

105.4.1 Variances The Board may vary the application of any provision of this Code to any particular case when, in its opinion, the enforcement thereof would do manifest injustice, and would be contrary to the spirit and purpose of this Code or public interest, or when, in its opinion the interpretation of the Fire Official should be modified or reversed.

105.4.2 Action The Board shall, in every case, reach a decision without unreasonable or unnecessary delay. If a decision of the Board reverses or modifies a refusal, order, or disallowance of the Fire Official, or varies the application of any provision of this Code, the Fire Official shall immediately take action in accordance with such decisions.

105.5 Fire Marshal Order Stayed, Exception.

Pending the disposition of an appeal scheduled for hearing, the order or decision of the Fire Marshal sought to be appealed shall be stayed unless the Fire Marshal certifies under oath, based upon available data, that an extreme danger to life or property exists, warranting immediate compliance under this Code. Said certification must be included in the order and be filed with the Board within ten (10) days after the notice of appeal is filed.

106 Validity

If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this Code is for any reason held to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Code.

CHAPTER 2
DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

201 GENERAL

201.1 Tense, Gender and Number

For the purpose of this Code, certain abbreviations, terms, phrases, words and their derivatives shall be construed as set forth in this Chapter. Words used in the present tense include the future tense. Words in the masculine gender include the feminine and neuter. Words in the feminine and neuter gender include the masculine. The singular number includes the plural and plural number includes the singular.

201.2 Words Not Defined

Words not defined herein shall have the meanings stated in NFiPA Standards Standard Building Code, Standard Mechanical Code, Standard Plumbing Code or Standard Gas Code and/or Webster's 9th New Collegiate Dictionary , as revised.

202 DEFINITIONS

Air Conditioning- the process of treating air so as to control its temperature, humidity, cleanliness and distribution to meet the requirements for the conditioned space.

Alter or Alteration- any change or modification in construction or occupancy.

Amusement Device- a mechanically operated device which is used to convey persons in any direction as a form of amusement.

Applicable Governing Body- a city, county, state, state agency or other political government subdivision or entity authorized to administer and enforce the provisions of this code, as adopted or amended.

Appliance or Fixture- device or machine that is operated by electricity to perform a specific task or function and categorized as:

- **Fixed:** An appliance or fixture which is fastened or otherwise secured at a specific location.
- **Portable:** An appliance or fixture which is actually moved or can easily be moved from one place to another in normal use.

Stationary: An appliance or fixture which is not easily moved from one place to another during normal use.

Approved- acceptable to authority having jurisdiction.

Asphalt Kettle- any vessel or container used to process, heat, hold for heating or dispense flammable or combustible roofing materials that are in liquid form or will take that form as a result of being exposed to such vessel or container.

Atrium- a floor opening or series of floor openings connecting two or more stories, covered at the top of the series of openings and is used for purposes other than an enclosed stairway; elevator hoistway escalator opening; or utility shaft used for plumbing, electrical, air conditioning or communications facilities.

Automatic Fire Alarm System- a system which automatically detects a fire condition and activates a fire alarm signal device.

Automatic Fire Extinguishing System- an approved system of devices and equipment which automatically detects a fire and discharges an approved fire-extinguishing agent onto or in the area of a fire.

Barrel- a volume of 42 U.S. gallons.

Basement- any building story having a floor below grade.

Below-ground Container- a storage installation in which the maximum liquid level in the container is below the surrounding grade or below a backfill berm, which is at least 10 feet wide at the top, and then slopes away from the container at a natural angle of repose; or is retained 10 feet from the container by a retaining wall, and constructed of earth, concrete, solid masonry, or suitable material designed to prevent the escape of liquid.

Blasting Agent- any material or mixture consisting of a fuel and oxidizer, intended for blasting and not otherwise classified as an explosive, in which none of the ingredients are classified as an explosive, provided that the finished product, as mixed and packaged for use or shipment, cannot be detonated by means of a No. 8 test blasting cap when unconfined. Materials or mixtures classified as nitrocarbonitrates by the Department of Transportation regulations shall be included in this definition.

Blasting Cap- a shell closed at one end and containing a charge of detonating compound which is ignited by a safety fuse. It is used for detonating explosives.

Boiling Point- the boiling point of a liquid at a pressure of 14.7 psi. When an accurate boiling point is unavailable for the material in question, or for mixture which does not have a constant boiling point, for purposes of this classification, the 10% of a distillation performed in accordance with ASTM D 86 may be used as the boiling point of the liquid.

Boil-over- the expulsion of crude oil (or other liquids) from a burning tank in which the light fractions of the crude oil burn off producing a heat wave in the residue, which on reaching a water strata may result in the explosion of a portion of the contents of the tank in the form of a froth.

BTU- abbreviation for British Thermal Unit, which is the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water, one degree Fahrenheit.

Building- any structure built for the support, shelter, or enclosure of persons, animals, chattels or property of any kind.

Building Code- the Standard Building Code as adopted by Palm Beach County.

Building Existing- a building erected prior to the adoption of the Building Code, or one for which a legal building permit has been issued.

Building Line- the line, established by law, beyond which a building shall not extend, except as specifically provided by law.

Building Official- the officer or other designated authority charged with the administration and enforcement of the Building Code, or their duly authorized representative.

Bulk Oxygen System- an assembly of equipment, such as oxygen storage containers, pressure regulators, safety devices, vaporizers, manifolds and interconnected piping, which has a storage capacity at normal temperature and pressure of:

1. More than 12,000 cubic feet of oxygen connected in service or ready for service, or
2. More than 25,000 cubic feet of oxygen, including unconnected reserves on hand at the site.

The bulk oxygen system terminates at the point where oxygen at service pressure first enters the supply line. The oxygen may be stored as a liquid or gas in either stationary or portable containers.

Bulk Plant- That portion of a property where flammable or combustible liquids are received by tank vessel, pipe line, tank car or tank vehicle and are stored or blended in bulk for the purpose of distributing such liquids by tank vessel, pipe line, tank car, tank vessel or container.

Bullet Resistant- a material and construction method capable of preventing penetration of a 180-grain, 30-caliber, soft-nose, hunting-type bullet when propelled at a maximum velocity of 2,700 feet per second.

Carcinogen- any substance that causes the development of cancerous growths in living tissue. A chemical is considered to be a carcinogen if:

1. It has been evaluated by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and found to be a carcinogen or potential carcinogen; or
2. It is listed as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen in the latest edition of the Annual Report on Carcinogens published by the National Toxicology Program (NTP); or

3. It is regulated by OSHA as a carcinogen. (See CFR 29 1910.1200).

Cargo Tank- any container having a liquid capacity in excess of 100 gallons, used for carrying flammable or combustible liquids, LP gas, or hazardous chemicals, and mounted upon a tank or vehicle. The term "cargo tank" does not apply to any container used solely for the purpose of supplying fuel for propulsion of the vehicle upon which it is mounted.

Carrier- persons who engage in the transportation of articles or materials by rail, highway, water or air.

Ceiling Limit- the maximum concentration of an airborne contaminant to which one is exposed which may present a health hazard. The ceiling limits utilized are those published in 29 CFR 1910.1000.

Cellulose Nitrate Plastics (Pyroxylin)- any plastic substance, material or compound, other than cellulose nitrate film or guncotton, having cellulose nitrate as a base, or whatever name known, when in the form of blocks, slabs, sheets, tubes or fabricated shapes.

CFR- Code of Federal Regulations of the United States, published by the National Archives and Records Administration.

Chemical- any element, chemical compound or mixture of elements or compounds or both.

Chemical Name- the scientific designation of a chemical in accordance with the nomenclature system developed by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, the Chemical Abstracts Service rules of nomenclature, or a name which will clearly identify the chemical for the purpose of conducting an evaluation.

Chief, Fire Department- the officer or other person charged with the administration of the Fire Department serving the jurisdiction, or his authorized representative.

Chief, Fire Prevention Bureau- the head of the Fire Prevention Bureau or his authorized representative.

Chief of Police- the officer or other person charged with the administration of the police department serving the jurisdiction or his authorized representative.

Closed Container- a container so sealed by means of a lid or other device that neither liquid nor vapor will escape from it at ordinary temperatures.

Combustible Liquid- a liquid having a flash point at or above 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Combustible liquids shall be subdivided as follows:

Class I liquids shall include those having a flash point at or above 100 degree F., but below 140 degree Fahrenheit.

Class II liquids shall include those having a flash point at or above 140 degree F., but below 200 degree Fahrenheit.

Class III liquids shall include those liquids having a flash point at or above 200 degree Fahrenheit.

Combustible Fibers- readily ignitable and free burning fibers, such as cotton, sisal, henequen, ixtle, jute, hemp, tow, cocoa fibers, oakum, rags, waste, cloth, wastepaper, kapok, hay, straw, Spanish moss, excelsior, and other like materials.

Combustible Waste Material- magazines, books, trimmings from lawns, trees, and flower gardens, pasteboard boxes, rags, paper, straw, sawdust, packing material, shavings, boxes and all rubbish and refuse that will ignite through contact with flames of ordinary temperatures.

Commodity- the combination of product, packing material and container.

Compressed Gas- any mixture or material having in the container either an absolute pressure exceeding 40 psi at 70 degrees Fahrenheit, or an absolute pressure exceeding 104 psi at 130 degrees Fahrenheit, or both; or any liquid having a vapor pressure exceeding 40 psi at 100 degrees Fahrenheit as determined by ASTM D-323-82.

Container- as used in Chapter 18, any cryogenic vessel whether used for transportation or storage.

Container- as used in Chapters other than Chapter 18, any can, barrel, drum, or portable tank (except stationary tank).

Continuous Gas Detection System- a gas detection system where the analytical instrument is maintained in continuous operation and sampling is performed without interruption or at intervals not to exceed 30 minutes.

Control Area- space within a building where exempted amounts of chemicals may be stored, dispensed, used or handled.

Conversion Range Oil Burner- an oil burner designed to burn kerosene, range oil or similar fuel. Such burner is intended primarily for installation only in a stove or range, a portion or all of which originally was designed for the utilization of solid fuel and which is flue-connected.

Corrosive- a chemical that causes visible destruction of, or irreversible alterations in , living tissue by chemical action at the site of contact. A chemical is considered to be corrosive if, when tested on the intact skin of albino rabbits by the method described in Appendix A to CFR 49 Part 173, it destroys or changes irreversibly the structure of the tissue at the site of contact following an exposure period of four hours. This term shall not refer to action on inanimate surfaces (See CFR 29 Part 1910.1200).

Costs- those necessary and reasonable costs incurred by the County in connection with investigating, mitigating, minimizing, removing or abating discharges of hazardous substances, including, but not limited to, the following: Actual labor costs of County personnel or its authorized agents; cost of equipment operation and rental; and cost of expendable items including, but not limited to, fire fighting foam, chemical extinguishing agents, absorbent material, sand, recovery drums, acid suits, acid gloves, goggles and protective clothing.

Crude Petroleum- hydrocarbon mixtures that have a flash point below 150 degrees Fahrenheit and which have not been processed in a refinery.

Cryogenic Fluids- a liquid that has a normal boiling point of 150 degrees Fahrenheit or below. (See table 1801 set forth herein).

Cryogenic Inground Container- a container in which the maximum liquid level is below the normal surrounding grade and is constructed essentially of natural materials, such as earth and rock and dependent upon the freezing of water-saturated earth materials for its tightness or impervious nature.

Cryogenic Vessel- any pressure vessel, low pressure tank, or atmospheric tank on which venting, insulation, refrigeration, or a combination of these are used in order to maintain the operating pressure within the design pressure, and the contents in a liquid phase.

Cylinder-a pressure vessel designed for pressures higher than 40 psia and having a circular cross-section. It does not include a portable tank, multi-unit tank car tank, cargo tank or tank car.

Cylinder Containment Device or System-a gas tight recovery container or system constructed for safely containing a leaking compressed gas cylinder.

DEA-the Drug Enforcement Administration of the United States Department of Justice.

Decorative Material- materials such as curtains, draperies, streamers and other surface coverings applied over a building's interior finish for decorative, acoustical or other effect. Such materials include cloth, cotton batting, straw, vines, leaves, trees and plastics used for decorative effect, but shall not include floor coverings, ordinary window shades, nor material 1/40 inch or less in thickness applied directly to, and adhering tightly to a base.

Deflagration-an exothermic reaction, which may have an explosive effect, such as the extremely rapid oxidation of a flammable dust or vapor in air, in which the reaction progresses through the unburned material at a rate less than the velocity of sound.

Designated Storage Area (High-Piled Combustible Stock)- that area within a building which is designed, intended, proposed and/or actually used for such storage.

Detached Storage-storage in a separate building or in an outside area located away from all structures.

Detonating Cord-a flexible cord containing a center core of high explosives used to initiate other explosives. (Examples of brand names of detonating cord include: "A" Cord, Detacord, E-Cord, Primacord, Primaline, Primex and Scotch-Cord.)

Detonation-an exothermic reaction characterized by the presence of a shock wave in the material which established and maintains the reaction. The reaction zone progresses through the material at a rate greater than the velocity of sound. The principal heating mechanism is one of shock compression. Detonations have an explosive effect.

Detonator-a component (such as a blasting cap or an electric blasting cap) in an explosive train which is capable of initiating detonation in a subsequent high explosive component.

Dip Tank- a tank, vat or container of flammable or combustible liquid in which articles or materials are immersed for the purpose of coating, finishing, treating or similar process.

Dispensing- the pouring or transferring of any material from a container, tank or similar vessel whereby vapors, dusts, fumes, mists or gases can be liberated to the atmosphere.

DOT-the Department of Transportation of the United States.

Dust- pulverized particles which, if mixed with air in the proper proportions, becomes explosive and may be ignited by a flame, a spark, or other source of ignition.

Electric Blasting Cap-a shell containing a charge of detonating compound designed to be fired by an electric current.

Electrical Code- the electrical code adopted by the authority having jurisdiction.

Electrostatic Fluidized Bed-a container holding powder coating material which is aerated from below so as to form an air-supported expanded cloud of such material which is electrically charged with a charge opposite to the charge of the object to be coated. Such object is transported through the container immediately above the charged and aerated materials in order to be coated.

Emergency Response Recovery Kit-a chlorine emergency kit designed to contain leaks in chlorine containers. The kit shall be capable of containing all remaining chlorine in the cylinder.

E.P.A. - Environmental Protection Agency.

Excess Flow Control-a fail safe system designed to shut off flow due to a rupture in pressurized piping systems.

Exhausted Enclosure-power-ventilated equipment of varying dimensions and construction provided to enclose or accommodate a gas or vapor use or filling operation and to confine and limit the escape of gas or vapors and to exhaust them safely. The exhausted enclosure is not required to be totally enclosed.

Exit- that portion of a means of egress which is separated from the area of the building from which escape is to be made, by walls, floors, doors or other means which provide the protected path necessary for the occupants to proceed with safety to a public space.

Exit Access- that portion of a means of egress which leads to an entrance to an exit discharge.

Explosion-an effect produced by the sudden violent expansion of gases, which may be accompanied by a shockwave or disruption, or both, of enclosing materials or structures. An explosion may result from:

1. chemical changes, such as rapid oxidation, deflagration or detonation, decomposition of molecules and runaway polymerization (usually detonations);
2. physical changes (e.g., pressure tank ruptures); or
3. atomic changes (nuclear fission or fusion).

Explosive-any chemical compound or mechanical mixture that is commonly used or intended for the purpose of producing an explosion, that contains any oxidizing and combustible units or other ingredients in such proportions, quantities, or packing, that an ignition by fire, friction, concussion, percussion or detonation of any part of the compound or mixture may cause such a sudden generation of highly heated gases that the resultant gaseous pressures are capable of producing destructive effects on contiguous objects or of destroying life and limb.

a. Binary Explosive-explosive material composed of separate components, each of which is safe for storage and transportation and would not in itself be considered as an explosive.

b. High Explosive-explosive material which can be caused to detonate by means of a No. 8 test blasting cap when unconfined. Example: dynamite.

c. Pyrotechnic Special Effects Material (special effects)-low explosive material, other than detonating cord, commonly used in motion picture, television, theatrical or group entertainment production for which a permit from the Fire Official is required for use or storage.

Explosive-Actuated Power Device- any tool or special mechanized device which is actuated by an explosive, but not to include propellant-actuated power devices. Examples of explosive-actuated power devices are "Jet Tappers" and "Jet Perforators".

Explosive Material- explosives, blasting agents and detonators that include, but are not limited to, dynamite and other high explosives; slurries, emulsions and water gels; black powder and pellet powder; initiating explosives; detonators (blasting caps); safety fuses; squibs; detonating cord; igniter cord; igniters and Class B special fireworks.

Extension Cord (Portable Flexible Cord)- wiring of any length which has one male connector on one end and one or more female connectors on the other end.

Fire Barrier- a line or barricade designed to keep unauthorized persons out of the area of a fire.

Fire Cause- a condition or effect that has permitted the combining of fuel and a heat source in such a manner as to create an uncontrolled fire.

Fire Department- any regularly organized fire department, fire protection district or fire company regularly charged with the responsibility of providing fire protection to a jurisdiction.

Fire Division-A portion of a building so separated from the rest by fire-walls that it may be erected to the maximum height and area allowed for the governing occupancy and the type of construction, independently of adjoining occupancies or types of construction. Reference the Building Code.

Fire Door- a door and its assembly, so constructed and assembled in place as to give protection against the passage of fire.

Fire Hazard- any thing or act which increases or may cause an increase of the hazard or menace of fire to a greater degree than customary in preventing, suppressing or extinguishing fire; or which may obstruct, delay, hinder or interfere with the operations of the Fire Department or the egress of occupants in the event of fire.

Fire Nuisance- any thing or act which is annoying, offensive or obnoxious because of fire.

Fire Official- the officer or other designated authority, or their duly authorized representative, charged with the administration and enforcement of the Fire Prevention Code.

Fire Partition- a partition of construction which subdivides a building to restrict the spread of fire or to provide areas of refuge, but is not necessarily continuous through all stories nor extended through the roof and which has a fire-resistance rating as required by the Building code.

Fire Prevention Bureau- Fire Prevention Bureau of the jurisdiction.

Fire Protection Appliance- apparatus or equipment provided or installed close at hand for immediate use in the event of fire.

Fire Resistant-construction to resist the spread of fire.

Fire Resistance Rating-the time in hours that the material or construction will withstand a standard fire exposure, as determined by a fire test conforming to ASTM E 119.

Fire Wall- a fire resistive wall which may have protected openings, which restricts the spread of fire and extends continuously from the foundation to or through the roof.

Fireworks- any combustible or explosive composition, or any substance or combination of substances, or device prepared for the purpose of producing a visible or an audible effect by combustion, explosion, deflagration, or detonation, and shall include blank cartridges, toy pistols, toy cannons, toy canes, or toy guns in which explosives are used, firecrackers, torpedo, skyrockets, Roman candles, Daygo bombs, sparklers, or other devices of like construction and any devices containing any explosive or flammable compound, or any tablet or other device containing an explosive substance, except that the term "fireworks" shall not include any auto flares, paper caps containing not in excess of an average of 0.25 grain of explosive content per cap, and toy pistols, toy canes, toy guns or other devices for use of such caps, the sale and use of which shall be permitted at all times.

Class C, Common-any small firework device designed primarily to produce visible or audible effects by combustion and which must comply with the construction, chemical composition and labeling requirements of the DOT.

Flame-Resistant Materials-materials that have been modified in their chemical composition by impregnation, coating or have an inherent composition that makes the material resistant to ignition and combustion when exposed to a small ignition source.

Flame Retardant-any approved chemical, chemical compound or mixture which, when applied in an approved manner to any fabric or other material will render such fabric or material incapable of supporting combustion.

Flame Spread- the propagation of flame over a surface.

Flammable Anesthetic- a compressed gas which is flammable and administered as an anesthetic and shall include among others, cyclopropane, divinyl ether, ethyl chloride, ethyl ether and ethylene.

Flammable Cryogenic Fluids- those cryogenic fluids which are flammable in their vapor state.

Flammable Gas- a gas which is flammable in mixture of 13 percent or less (by volume) with air, or the flammable range with air is wider than 12 percent, regardless of the lower limit. These limits shall be determined at atmospheric temperature and pressure.

Flammable Liquid- a liquid having a flash point below 100 degrees Fahrenheit, and having a vapor pressure not exceeding 40 psi absolute at 100 degrees Fahrenheit shall be known as a Class I liquid. Class I liquids may be subdivided as follows:

Class I-A shall include liquids having flash a point below 73 degrees Fahrenheit and having a boiling point below 100 degrees F.

Class I-B shall include liquids having a flash point below 73 degrees Fahrenheit and having a boiling point at or above 100 degrees F.

Class I-C shall include liquids having a flash point at or above 73 degrees Fahrenheit and below 100 degrees F.

Flammable Liquefied Gas- a "liquefied compressed gas" which under the charged pressure is partially liquid at a temperature of 70 degrees Fahrenheit and which is flammable.

Flammable Material- any material that will readily ignite from common sources of heat or that will ignite at a temperature of 600 degrees Fahrenheit or less.

Flammable Solid- a solid substance, other than one which is defined as a blasting agent or explosive, that is able to cause fire through friction, absorption of moisture, spontaneous or chemical change, or as a result of retained heat from manufacture, or which has an ignition temperature below 212 degree Fahrenheit, or which burns too vigorously or persistently when ignited so as to create a serious hazard. See CFR 29 Part 1910.1200.

Flash Point- the minimum temperature in degrees Fahrenheit at which a flammable liquid will give off flammable vapor as determined by the appropriate test procedure and apparatus as specified in ASTM D 56, D 92 or D 93.

Flexible Cord- wiring which is part of an appliance or fixture, by manufacturer's design, for the purpose of attaching to a receptacle for power supply.

Floor Area- the area included within surrounding walls of a building exclusive of vent shafts and courts.

Fluidized Bed-a container holding powder coating material which is aerated from below so as to form an air-supported expanded cloud of such material through which the preheated object to be coated is immersed and transported.

Fuel Oil- kerosene or any hydrocarbon oil conforming to nationally recognized standards as having a flash point not less than 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

Fumigant- includes any substances which by itself or in combination with any other substance emits or liberates a gas, fume or vapor used for the destruction or control of insects, fungi, vermin, germs, rodents or other pests and shall be distinguished from insecticides and disinfectants.

Fumigation- the use of any substance which emits or liberates a gas, fume, or vapor used for the destruction or control of insects, fungi, vermin, germs, rodents, or other pests and shall be distinguished from insecticides and disinfectants.

Gunpowder-any various powders used in firearms and small arms ammunition as propelling charges.

Habitable Room- a room occupied by one or more persons for living, eating, sleeping or working purposes. It does not include toilets, laundries, serving and storage pantries, corridors, basements, and spaces that are not used frequently or during extended periods.

Handling- the deliberate transport of materials to a point of storage or use.

Hardwood-red oak, white oak, hard maple, ash or hickory, free from knots, wind shakes or similar defects.

Hazardous Chemical Reaction-any reaction which generates pressure or by-products which may cause injury, illness or harm to humans, domestic animals, livestock or wildlife.

Hazardous Materials-those chemicals or substances which are physical hazards or health hazards as defined and classified in Chapter 22 whether the materials are in usable or waste condition.

Hazardous Production Material (HPM)- a solid, liquid or gas that has a degree of hazard rating in health, flammability or reactivity of Class 3 or 4 as ranked by NFiPA 704 and which is used directly in research, laboratory or production processes which have as their end product materials which are not hazardous.

HPM Emergency Control Station- an approved location on the premises of an HPM facility, where signals from emergency equipment is received.

HPM Fabrication Area (Fab Area)- an area within an HPM facility in which there are processes involving hazardous production materials. May include ancillary rooms or areas such as dressing rooms and offices that are directly related to the fabrication area processes.

HPM Flammable Liquid- a liquid that is defined as being either flammable or combustible under the definitions listed in section 202 of this Code.

HPM Service Corridor- a fully enclosed passage used for transporting HPM and purposes other than required exiting.

HPM Separate Inside Storage Room- a room used for the storage of HPM in containers, tanks, drums or other means, separated from other occupancies. Such rooms include:

1. **HPM Inside Room**- an HPM storage room totally enclosed within a building and having no exterior walls.
2. **HPM Cutoff Room**- an HPM room within a building and having at least one exterior wall.

Hazardous Substances-any substances or materials in a quantity or form, which in the determination of the Fire Marshal or his authorized designee, poses an unreasonable and imminent risk to life, health, safety or welfare of persons or property within the County. Such substances include, but are not limited to, those hazardous substances listed in the "NFiPA Guide on Hazardous Materials," the E.P.A.'s list of extremely hazardous substances, and the "Florida Substance List" promulgated by the Department of Labor and Employment Security.

Health Hazard-a classification of a chemical for which there is statistically significant evidence based on at least one study conducted in accordance with established scientific principles that acute or chronic health effects may occur in exposed persons. The term "health hazard" includes chemicals, which are carcinogens, toxic or highly toxic agents, reproductive toxins, irritants, corrosives, sensitizers, hepatotoxins, nephrotoxins, neurotoxins, agents which act on the hematopoietic system, and agents which damage the lungs, skin, eyes, or mucous membranes. (See CFR 29 1910.1200).

Heating and Cooking Appliance- any electric, gas or oil-fired appliance not intended for central heating.

High Piled Combustible Storage- combustible materials in closely packed piles more than 15 feet high or combustible materials on pallets or on racks more than 12 feet high. For certain special hazard commodities such as rubber tires, plastics, some flammable liquids, idle pallets, etc., the critical pile height may be as low as 6 feet.

Highly Toxic Material- a material which produces a lethal dose or a lethal concentration which falls within any of the following categories:

1. A chemical that has a median lethal dose (LD/50) of 50 mg or less per kg of body weight when administered orally to albino rats weighing between 200 and 300 g each.
2. A chemical that has a median lethal dose (LD/50) of 200 mg or less per kg of body weight when administered by continuous contact for 24 hours (or less if death occurs within 24 hours) with the bare skin of albino rabbits weighing between 2 and 3 kg each.
3. A chemical that has a median lethal concentration (LC/50) in air of 200 parts per million by volume or less of gas or vapor, or 2 mg per liter or less of mist, fume or dust, when administered by continuous inhalation for one hour (or less if death occurs within one hour) to albino rats weighing between 200 and 300 g each.

Mixtures of these materials with ordinary materials, such as water, may not warrant a classification of highly toxic. Any hazard evaluation which is required for the precise categorization of this type of material shall be performed by experienced, technically competent persons. (See CFR 29 1910.1200).

Highly Volatile Liquid-a liquid with a boiling point of less than 68 degrees Fahrenheit.

High-Rack Storage Systems- those systems that have storage over 40 feet. high; the placement of racks is such that aisles are not provided as required by section 3608, stock handling is automated, and the rack storage area has no occupant load.

High Rise Building-means any structure five (5) stories or more in height or fifty (50) feet or more in height.

Hydrogen System, Gaseous or Liquid- a facility in which hydrogen is delivered, stored and discharged in the gaseous or liquid form to consumer piping. The system includes stationary or portable containers, pressure regulators, safety relief devises, manifolds, interconnecting piping and controls. The system terminates at the point where hydrogen at service pressure first enters the consumer's distribution piping.

ICC Container- any container approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission for shipping any liquid, gaseous or solid material of a flammable, toxic or other hazardous nature.

IDLH(Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health)-a concentration of airborne contaminant, normally expressed in parts per million (PPM) or milligrams per cubic meter, which represents the maximum level from which one could escape within 30 minutes without any escape-impairing symptoms or irreversible health effects. This level is established by the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). If adequate data does not exist for precise establishment of IDLH data, an independent certified Industrial Hygienist, Industrial Toxicologist, or appropriate regulatory agency shall make such determination.

Incinerator- a structure, or portion thereof, container, device or other appliance designed, used or intended to be used for the disposal of combustible rubbish by burning.

Inhabited Building-a building regularly occupied in whole or in part as a habitation for human beings, or any church, school, railway passenger station, store, airport terminal for passengers, or any other building or structure where people are accustomed to congregate or assemble, but excluding any building or structure occupied in connection with the manufacture, transportation, storage and use of explosives and blasting agents.

Intraplant Distance-the minimum distance permitted between two buildings on an explosives manufacturing site, when at least one of the buildings contains or is designed to contain explosives.

Irritant-a chemical which is not corrosive, but which causes a reversible inflammatory effect on living tissue by chemical action at the site of contact. A chemical is a skin irritant if, when tested on the intact skin of albino rabbits by the methods of 16 CFR 1500.41 for four hours exposure or by other appropriate techniques, it results in an empirical score of 5 or more. A chemical is an eye irritant if so determined under the procedure listed in 16 CFE 1500.42 or other appropriate techniques. (See CFR 29 1910.1200).

Liquified Natural Gas (LNG)- a fluid in the liquid state composed predominantly of methane and which may contain minor quantities of ethane, propane, nitrogen or other components normally found in natural gas.

Liquified Petroleum Gas (LP Gas)- any material which is composed predominantly of the following hydrocarbons, or mixtures of them: propane, propylene, butane (normal butane or isobutane) and butylenes.

Liquified Petroleum Gas Equipment- all containers, apparatus, piping (not including utility distribution piping systems), and equipment pertinent to the storage and handling of liquefied petroleum gas. Gas consuming appliances shall not be considered as being liquefied petroleum gas equipment.

Listed- equipment or materials included in a list published by a nationally recognized testing laboratory, inspection agency or other organization concerned with product evaluation that maintains periodic inspection of production of listed equipment or materials, and whose listing equipment or materials, and whose listing states either that the equipment or material meets nationally recognized standards or has been tested and found suitable for use in a specified manner. The means of identifying listed equipment may vary for each testing laboratory, inspection agency , or other organization concerned with product evaluation, some of which do not recognize equipment as listed unless it is also labeled. The authority having jurisdiction should utilize the system employed by the listing organization to identify a listed product.

Low Explosive-an explosive material which will burn or deflagrate when ignited. It is characterized by a rate of reaction that is less than the speed of sound. Examples of low explosives are black powder, safety fuse, igniters, igniter cord, fuse lighters, Class "B" special fireworks, Class "B" composite solid propellants and common fireworks defined as Class "C" explosives.

Magnesium- the pure metal or alloys of which the major part is magnesium.

Manufactured Home Site-a parcel of land for the accommodation of one manufactured home, its accessory building or structures, and accessory equipment for the exclusive use of the occupants.

Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)-written or printed material concerning a hazardous material which is prepared in accordance with the provisions of 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Mechanical Code- the Standard Mechanical Code.

Multiplug Adapter- any device that plugs into a receptacle and allows that receptacle to supply power to more appliances or fixtures than that for which it was originally designed, such as cube adapters, strip plugs and multiplug extension cords.

Noncombustible Material- a material which meets either of the following requirements:

1. Materials which pass the test procedure set forth in ASTM E 136, or
2. Materials having a structural base of noncombustible material as defined above in item 1, with a surfacing not more than 1/8-inch thick which in addition has a flame spread rating not greater than 50 when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84.

The term noncombustible does not apply to the flame spread characteristics of interior finish or trim materials. No material shall be classed as a noncombustible building material which is subject to increase in combustibility or flame spread beyond the limits herein established through the effects of age, moisture or other atmospheric conditions.

Nonflammable Medical Gas- a compressed gas which is nonflammable and is used for a therapeutic purpose. Includes, among others, oxygen and nitrous oxide.

Normal Temperature Pressure (NTP)-a temperature of 70 degrees Fahrenheit and a pressure of 1 atmosphere (14.7 psi).

Occupancy- the purpose for which a building, or part thereof, is used or intended to be used.

Oil Burning Equipment- an oil burner of any type together with its tank, piping, wiring, controls and related devices and shall include all conversion oil burners, oil-fired units, and heating and cooking appliances but exclude those exempted by section 1401.1.

Oil-Fired Unit- a heating appliance equipped with one or more oil burners and all necessary safety controls, electrical equipment and related equipment manufactured for assembly as a complete unit. This definition does not include kerosene stoves or oil stoves.

Organic Coating- a liquid mixture of binders such as alkyd, nitrocellulous, acrylic, or oil, and flammable and combustible solvents such as hydrocarbon, ester, ketone, or alcohol, which when spread in a thin film convert to a durable protective and decorative finish.

Organic Perixode-an organic compound that contains the bivalent-0-0-structure and which may be considered to be a structural derivative of hydrogen peroxide where one or both of the hydrogen atoms have been replaced by an organic radical. Organic peroxides may present an explosion hazard (detonation or deflagration) or they may be shock sensitive. They may also decompose into various unstable compounds over an extended period of time. (See CFR 29 1910.1200).

Owner- any person, agent, firm or corporation having a legal or equitable interest in the property.

Oxidizer-a chemical other than a blasting agent or explosive that initiates or promotes combustion in other materials, thereby causing fire either of itself or through the release of oxygen or other gases. (See CFR 29 1910.1200).

Oxidizing Materials- substances that readily yield oxygen to stimulate combustion.

Partition- an interior wall, other than folding or portable, that subdivides spaces within any story, attic or basement of a building.

Percussion Cap-a device used to ignite the powder charge of small arms ammunition.

Permanent Wiring- any wiring affixed to a structure in accordance with the Electrical Code.

Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL)-the maximum permitted 8-hour time weighted average concentration of an airborne contaminant. The maximum permitted time weighted average exposures to be utilized are those published in 29 CFR 1910.1000.

Permit- an official document or certificate issued by the authority having jurisdiction authorizing performance of specified activity.

Person- a natural person, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, and also includes a firm, partnership, or corporation, its or their successors or assigns, or the agent of any of the aforesaid.

Person, Ambulatory- one who is capable of leaving a fire area within a reasonable length of time without assistance of any kind in the event of an emergency.

Person, Nonambulatory- one who is incapable of leaving a fire area within a reasonable length of time without assistance of any kind in the event of an emergency.

Physical Hazard-a classification of a chemical for which there is scientifically valid evidence that it is a combustible liquid, compressed gas, cryogenic, explosive, flammable gas, flammable liquid, flammable solid, organic peroxide, oxidizer, pyrophoric, unstable (reactive) or water-reactive material.

Piped Distribution Systems- a central supply system with controlling equipment and a system of piping extending to one or more points where liquids or gases are used and a suitable station outlet valve is located at each use point.

Plenum- an air compartment or chamber to which one or more ducts are connected and which forms part of an air distribution system.

Plumbing Code- the Standard Plumbing Code.

Potentially Explosive Chemical- any chemical substance other than one classified as an explosive, which can be exploded by heat or shock when it is unconfined and unmixed with air or other materials.

Pressure Delivery System or Remote Pumping System- any method of transferring flammable or combustible liquids from underground storage tanks to the fuel tanks or motor vehicles whenever the pump is located elsewhere than in the dispenser.

Pressure Vessel-any closed vessel designed to operate at pressures above 15 pounds per square inch guage.

Primary Containment- the inside portion of a container which comes into immediate contact on its inner surface with the material being contained.

Process- the manufacturing, handling, blending, conversion, purification, recovery, separation, synthesis or use, or any combination thereof, of any commodity or material regulated by this Code.

Propellant-Actuated Power Device- any tool or special mechanized device or gas generator system which is actuated by a smokeless propellant or which releases and directs work through a smokeless propellant charge.

Public Conveyance- includes any railroad car, street car, cab, bus, airplane, or other vehicle which is carrying passengers for hire.

Public Nuisance- the existence of dry and drying weeds, rubbish and waste material on property, lands or premises which are dangerous or injurious to that or neighboring property, lands or premises and which are detrimental to the welfare of the occupants or residents of the vicinity.

Public Space- a legal open space on the premises, accessible to a public way or street, such as yards, courts or open spaces permanently devoted to the public use which abuts the premises.

and that is permanently maintained accessible to the Fire Department and free of all incumbrances that might interfere with its use by the Fire Department.

Public Way- any street, alley or other parcel of land open to the outside air, deeded, dedicated or otherwise permanently appropriated to the public for public use and having a clear width and height of not less than 10 feet.

Pyrophoric-a chemical that will spontaneously ignite in air at or below a temperature of 130 degrees Fahrenheit. (See CFR 29 1910.1200).

Radioactive Material- any material or combination of materials that spontaneously emits ionizing radiation.

Railway- any steam, electric or other railroad or railway which carries passengers for hire.

Reactive Materials-those materials which can enter into a hazardous chemical reaction with other stable or unstable materials. (See CFR 29 1910.1200).

Receptacle- an electrical outlet designed for use with a plug or connector for the purpose of supplying electrical power to an appliance or fixture.

Repair- the reconstruction or renewal of any part of an existing building for the purpose of its maintenance.

Reproductive Toxins-chemicals which affect the reproductive capabilities including chromosomal damage (mutations) and effects on fetuses (teratogenesis).

Safety Can- an approved container, of not over 5 gallon capacity, having a spring-closing lid and spout cover so designed that it will safely relieve internal pressure when subjected to fire exposure.

Safe Dispersal Area- an area which will accommodate a number of persons equal to the total capacity of the stand and building it serves, in such a manner that no person within the area need be closer than 50 feet from the stand or building. Dispersal areas shall be based upon an area of not less than 3 square feet per person.

Safety Factor- the ratio of the design burst pressure to the maximum working pressure which shall not be less than four.

Secondary Containment-the level of containment that is external to and separate from primary containment.

Secure-safe from intrusion or contained separately to prevent mixing with other materials.

Segregated-physically separated from other materials by adequate space, walls or partitions.

Self-Closing- as applied to a fire door or other opening, means normally closed and equipped with an approved device which will insure closing after having been opened for use.

Sensitizer-a chemical that causes a substantial proportion of exposed people or animals to develop an allergic reaction in normal tissue after repeated exposure to the chemical. (See CFR 29 1910.1200).

Small Arms Ammunition- any shotgun, rifle, pistol, or revolver cartridge, and cartridges for propellant-actuated power devices and industrial guns.

Small Arms Ammunition Primer- a small percussion sensitive explosive charge, encased in a cap, used to ignite propellant powder.

Smoke Detector- a listed detector sensing either visible or invisible particles of combustion.

Smokeless Propellant- solid propellants, commonly called smokeless powders in the trade, used in small arms ammunition, rockets, or propellant-actuated power devices.

Smoking-the carrying or use of lighted pipe, cigar, cigarette or tobacco in any form.

Solvent Classification- a method for classifying solvents as follows:

Class I solvents- flammable liquids having a flash point below 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

Class II solvents- flammable liquids having a flash point at or above 100 degrees and below 140 degrees Fahrenheit.

Class III solvents- combustible liquids having a flash point at or above 140 degrees Fahrenheit.

Class IV solvents- nonflammable liquids.

Special Industrial Explosive Device- any explosive power-pack containing an explosive charge in the form of a cartridge or construction device. The term includes, but is not limited to, explosive rivets, explosive bolts, explosive charges for driving pins or studs, cartridges for explosive-actuated power tools and charges of explosives used in jet tapping of open-hearth furnaces and jet perforation of oil well casings.

Special Industrial Explosive Material- shaped materials and sheet forms and various other extrusions, pellets and packages of high explosives, containing dynamite, trinitrotoluol, pentaerythritoltetranitrate, cyclotrimethylenetrinitramine, or other similar compounds used for high-energy-rate forming, expanding and shaping in metal fabrication, and for dismemberment and quick reduction of scrap metal.

Sprinklered- equipped with an approved automatic sprinkler system, properly maintained.

Standpipe- an arrangement of piping, valves, hose outlets and allied equipment installed in a building or structure with outlets located in such a manner that water can be discharged through hose and nozzles for the purpose of extinguishing a fire. Standpipes are classified as either one of four types as follows:

Class I: for use by the fire department and those trained in handling heavy fire streams (2 1/2-inch hose).

Class II: for use primarily by the building occupants until the arrival of the fire department (1 1/2-inch hose).

Class III: for use by either fire department and those trained in handling heavy hose streams (2 1/2-inch hose) or by the building occupants (1 1/2-inch hose).

Combined Systems: one where the water piping serves both 2 1/2-inch outlets for fire department use and outlets for automatic sprinklers.

Standpipe, Dry- a system having no permanent water supply. A filled standpipe having a small water supply connection to keep the piping full but requiring water to be pumped into the system shall be considered a dry standpipe.

Standpipe, Wet- a system having supply valve open and water pressure maintained at all times.

Street- any public thoroughfare (street, avenue, boulevard, park) or space more than 20 feet wide which has been dedicated or deeded to the public for public use.

Street Line- a lot line dividing a lot from a street.

Structure- that which is built or constructed, an edifice or building of any kind, or any piece of work artificially built up or composed of parts joined together in some definite manner. The term "structure" shall be construed as if followed by the words "or part thereof."

System- as used in Chapter 18, any assembly of any equipment consisting of the container or containers, appurtenances, pumps, compressors, and connecting piping.

Tank- a vessel containing more than 60 gallons.

Tank, Atmospheric-a storage tank which has been designed to operate at pressures from atmospheric through 0.5 psig.

Tank, Portable-any packaging over 60 U.S. gallons capacity and designed primarily to be loaded into or on or temporarily attached to a transport vehicle or ship and equipped with skids, mounting or accessories to facilitate handling of the tank by mechanical means. It does not include any cylinder having less than a 1,000 lbs water capacity, cargo tank, tank car tank or trailers carrying cylinders of over 1,000 lbs water capacity.

Tank, Stationary-any packaging designed primarily for stationary installations not intended for loading, unloading or attachment to a transport vehicle as part of its normal operation in the process of use. It does not include cylinders having less than 1,000 lbs water capacity.

Tank Vehicle- any vehicle other than railroad tank cars and boats, with a cargo tank mounted thereon or built as an integral part thereof used for the transportation of flammable or combustible liquids, LP gas, or hazardous chemicals. Tank vehicles include self-propelled vehicles, and full trailers and semi-trailers with or without motive power and carrying part or all of the load.

Temporary Wiring- a wiring installed in an approved manner for a special period when approved by the authority enforcing the Electrical Code. (See Chapter 7.)

Tent- any structure, enclosure or shelter constructed of canvas or pliable material supported by any manner except by air or the contents it protects.

Terminal- those facilities used by carriers for the receipt, transfer, temporary storage or delivery of articles, or materials.

Test Blasting Cap No. 8- one containing 2 grams of a mixture of 80% mercury fulminate and 20% potassium chlorate, or a cap of equivalent strength.

Thermal Insecticidal Fogging- the use of insecticidal liquids which are passed through thermal fog generating units where they are, by means of heat, pressure and turbulence, transformed and discharged in the form of a fog or a mist that is blown into the area to be treated.

Toxic Material- a material which produces a lethal dose or a lethal concentration within the following categories:

1. A chemical or substance that has a median lethal (LD/50) of more than 50 mg per kg but not more than 500 mg per kg of body weight when administered orally to albino rats weighing between 200 and 300 g each.
2. A chemical or substance that has a median lethal dose (LD/50) of more than 200 mg per kg but not more than 1,000 mg per kg of body weight when administered by continuous contact for 24 hours (or less if death occurs within 24 hours) with the bare skin of albino rabbits weighing between two and three kg each.
3. A chemical or substance that has a median lethal concentration (LC/50) in air more than 200 parts per million but not more than 2,000 parts per million by volume of gas or vapor, or more than two mg per liter but not more than 20 mg per liter of mist, fume or dust, when administered by continuous inhalation for one hour (or less if death occurs within one hour) to albino rats weighing between 200 and 300 g each. Any hazard evaluation which is required for the precise categorization of this type of material shall be performed by experienced, technically competent persons. (See CFR 29 1910.1200).

Unauthorized Discharge-any release or emission of any material in a manner which does not conform to the provisions of this Code or applicable public health and safety regulations.

Unstable (Reactive) Materials-those materials, other than explosives, which in their pure state or as commercially produced will vigorously polymerize, decompose, condense or become self-reactive and undergo other violent chemical changes, including explosion, when exposed to heat, friction or shock, or in the absence of an inhibitor or in the presence of contaminants or in contact with noncompatible materials. (See CFR 29 1910.1200).

Use Materials- the placing in action or making available for service by opening or connecting any container utilized for confinement of material whether a solid, liquid or gas.

Vapor Area- any area containing quantities of flammable vapors. The Fire Official may determine the extent of the vapor area, taking into consideration the characteristics of the liquid, the degree of sustained ventilation, and the nature of the operations.

Vapor Pressure- the pressure, measured in pounds per square inch (absolute), exerted by a volatile fluid as determined by ASTM D 323.

Water-reactive Materials-materials which explode, violently react, produce flammable, toxic or other hazardous gases, or evolve enough heat to cause self-ignition of nearby combustibles upon exposure to water or moisture. (See CFR 29 1910.1200).

Work Station- a defined space or an independent principal piece of equipment using HPM within a fabrication area where a specific function, a laboratory procedure or a research procedure or a research activity occurs. Approved cabinets serving the work station shall be defined as a part of the work station. The station may contain ventilation equipment, fire protection devices, sensors for gas and other hazards, electrical devices and other processing and scientific equipment.

Written Notice- considered to be served if delivered in person to the individual, or to the parties intended, or if delivered at, or sent by registered or certified mail to the last business address of the party given the notice.

CHAPTER 3

RECOGNIZED STANDARDS AND PUBLICATIONS

301 GENERAL

Where provisions of this Code do not address specific situations involving the protection of life and property from the hazards of fire, smoke and explosion, compliance with nationally recognized standards and publications shall be evidence of compliance with the intent of the Code. The following is a non-exclusive list of the standard-making agencies, associations, institutes and others providing technical services to owners, designers, builders and fire officials. Standards or manuals published by these groups are hereby recognized as representative of good practice and may be considered to provide guidance in areas outside the scope of this Code. The Fire Official has the sole authority to interpret provisions of any standard and to determine the applicability of standards themselves, subject to review by the Fire Code Board of Appeals and Adjustments.

American Insurance Association
85 John Street, New York, NY 10007
222 W. Adams Street, Chicago, IL 60606
465 California Street, San Francisco, CA 94104

American National Standards Institute
1430 Broadway, New York, NY 10018

American Petroleum Institute
1220 L. Street, N.W.,Washington, DC 20037

America Society of Mechanical Engineers
345 East 47th Street, New York, NY 10017

American Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineers
1791 Tullie Circle,N.W. Atlanta, Ga 30329

American Society For Testing and Materials
1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103

American Welding Society
550 N.W. Lejeune Road, Miami, FL 33135

American Water Works Association
6666 West Quincy Ave., Denver, CO 80235

Architectural Fabric Structures Institute
104 Wilmot Road, Suite 201,Deerfield, IL 60015

Association of American Railroads
Bureau of Explosives
30 Vesey Street, New York, NY 1007

Compressed Gas Association
Crystal Gateway #1
1235 Jefferson Davis Highway
Arlington, VA 22202-3269

Consumer Product Safety Commission
1111 18th Street NW
Washington, DC 20207

Factory Mutual Research Corporation
1151 Boston Providence Turnpike
Norwood, MA 02062

Gypsum Association
1603 Orrington Ave., Suite 1210
Evanston, IL 60201

National Association of Corrosion Engineers
1440 South Creek Drive, Houston, TX 77218

National Fire Protection Association
Battery March Park, Quincy, MA 02269

Petroleum Equipment Institute
3739 East 31st Street, Tulsa, OK 74101

Southern Building Code Congress International
900 Montclair Road, Birmingham, AL 35213

Steel Tank Institute
66 Dundee Road, Suite 705,Northbrook, IL 60062

Underwriters Laboratories Inc.
333 Pfingsten Road, Northbrook, IL 60062

Underwriters Laboratories of Canada
7 Crouse Road
Scarborough, Ontario, Canada MIR39A

CHAPTER 4

PERMITS AND CERTIFICATES

401 GENERAL PROVISIONS

401.1 Scope

401.1.1 A permit shall constitute permission to maintain, store or handle materials, or to conduct processes which produce conditions hazardous to life or property, or to install equipment used in connection with such activities.

401.1.2 Such permit shall not be a substitute for any license required by law

401.1.3 A permit shall not be transferable and any change in use or occupancy of a building or premises shall render an existing permit null and void. A permit shall be valid until revoked or for such a period of time as designated at time of issuance.

401.1.4 Any person who sells, offers for sale, installs, operates, maintains or uses any appliance, device, equipment or system or premises which requires a permit, approval or certificate under the provisions of this Code, shall obtain said permit, approval or certificate before conducting any operation or activities covered by said permit, approval or certificate. That person shall do all acts necessary to keep said permit, approval or certificate in full force and effect for the period while conducting operations and activities thereunder.

401.2 Inspection Before Issue

401.2.1 Before a permit may be issued, the Fire Official shall inspect and approve the buildings, structures or areas to be used and the owner or occupant shall verify to the Fire Official that a Certificate of Occupancy has been issued by the Building Official for that occupancy classification.

401.2.2 In cases where laws or regulations enforceable by departments other than the fire department are applicable, joint approval shall be obtained from all departments concerned.

401.3 Applying For A Permit

401.3.1 The application for a permit shall be made in the form prescribed by the Fire Official having jurisdiction and shall contain at least the following information:

1. The signature of the applicant.
2. A statement of the intended use of the building or structure, or the nature of the operation to be conducted on the premises.
3. Plans when required by the Fire Official.
4. Other pertinent information as required by the Fire Official.

401.3.2 If the application is rejected, the Fire Official shall advise the applicant, in writing, of the cause for rejection, when requested by the applicant.

401.4 Conditions of Permits

401.4.1 The Fire Official shall act upon an application for permit without unreasonable delay, and when issued, such permit shall remain conspicuously posted on the premises designated therein. The property shall at all times be subject to inspection.

401.4.2 Whenever the provision of this Code requires more than one permit for the same establishment or location, such permits may be combined into a single permit, but each provision shall be listed in the permit.

401.4.3 When a temporary hazardous situation is anticipated for conditions not otherwise regulated by this Code, the Fire Official is authorized, based on applicable data, to issue a temporary special permit for the duration of the hazard.

401.5 Compliance With Permit

All permits issued under this Code must require that the applicant, his agents and employees carry out the proposed activity in compliance with all the requirements of this Code and any other laws or regulations applicable thereto, whether specified in the permit or not and in complete accordance with the approved plan and application. Any addition or alteration of the activities conducted under a permit issued under this code, or any addition or alteration of approved plans or specifications, shall be approved in advance by the Fire Official as evidenced by the issuance of a new or amended permit.

401.6 Revocation of Permit

The Fire Official may revoke a permit issued under this Code when it is found by inspection or otherwise that any one of the following conditions exist:

1. The permit is used for a location or establishment other than that for which the permit was issued;
2. The permit is used for a condition or activity other than that for which the permit was issued;
3. Conditions and limitations set forth in the permit have been violated;
4. There have been any false statements or misrepresentations as to a material fact in the application for the permit or plans submitted or a condition of the permit; or
5. The permit is used by a different person or firm than the name for which it was issued.

402 PERMITS BY USE

Delete Entire Section.

CHAPTER 5

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE

501 OPEN BURNING AND INCINERATORS

501.1 Bonfires and Outdoor Rubbish Fires

501.1.5 All open burning shall be regulated in accordance with Florida Statutes, unless otherwise provided for by interlocal agreement. Applications for open burning permits may be obtained at the Fire-Rescue Station nearest the proposed burn site. Permit holders of commercial/residential land clearing, prescribed burning and silvicultural burning permits shall obtain burn authorization daily from the Fire Official.

501.3 Incinerator Construction

501.3.1 All incinerators shall be installed, maintained and operated in accordance with NFiPA 82.

501.5 Incinerators in Manufactured Home Communities and Recreational Vehicle Parks

Any incinerator installed in a manufactured home community, recreational vehicle park, or permanent camping park shall be of a type and in a location approved by the Fire Official and in accordance with NFiPA 501A for manufactured home communities and NFiPA 501D for recreational vehicle parks respectively.

502 FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS

502.1 Accumulations of Waste Materials

502.1.2 Combustible rubbish or waste material when kept within a building, shall be stored in approved containers or in rooms or vaults constructed of noncombustible materials. Metal, metal-lined or other approved containers equipped with tight-fitting covers shall be provided for oily rags and similar materials.

502.1.3 It shall be unlawful to accumulate or store combustible waste matter beneath manufactured homes or recreational vehicles or at any other place within a recreational vehicle park or manufactured home community, except in approved containers and locations.

502.3 Storage of Readily Combustible Materials

502.3.1 Delete.

502.3.3 Where the storage or accumulation of combustible waste matter used in stores, apartment buildings, factories or other similar places is a hazard or menace of fire, said storage of such material shall be removed daily.

502.6 Matches

502.6.1 Delete.

502.6.2 For storage at wholesale establishments and other locations where containers of matches are stored in piles exceeding 100 cubic feet, such containers shall be arranged so as not to exceed ten (10) feet in height nor 1,500 cubic feet in volume with aisles at least eight (8) feet wide.

502.6.3 This Code prohibits the manufacturing or storage of matches unless capable of withstanding a temperature of 200 degrees Fahrenheit for eight(8) consecutive hours, without ignition , in a standard laboratory test.

502.6.4 Matches shall be labeled and packed in conformance with Department of Transportation specifications.

502.6.5 Matches in excess of fifty (50) pounds, including the containers, shall not be stored within ten (10) feet of any open elevator shaft opening, open stairway, or other vertical opening.

502.6.6 Matches shall not be stored within ten (10) feet of any boiler, furnace, stove, open flame or similar source of ignition.

502.6.7 When cases of matches are stored in the same room with other materials or commodities, they shall be separated therefrom by a clear space between piles of not less than eight (8) feet.

503 FIRE REPORTING AND FALSE ALARMS

503.2 Fire Alarms

503.2.1 No person shall activate any fire warning system or any fire extinguishing system for purposes other than emergency, maintenance, drills, or prescribed testing. No automatic dialer shall be set up or used by any person to call the Fire Department directly.

503.3 Central Stations

503.3.1 The monitoring and reporting facility of any central station fire alarm monitoring system shall meet the minimum requirements of this Code when monitoring required fire alarm systems.

503.3.2 Upon receiving a request from the Fire Official, the Central Station shall provide a copy of all monitoring records, in a form acceptable to the Fire Official, within twenty-four (24) hours of the request. This request may be verified by a telephone contact.

503.3.3 Central stations, when reporting alarms, shall transmit to the fire department dispatch center, or other location as designated by the Fire Official, the following information:

1. Complete address of the alarm.
2. Type of call, ie. fire alarm, water flow, medical emergency.
3. Alarm users telephone number.
4. Central station telephone number.
5. Name of central station operator.
6. Change in status of active alarms, (ie. additional signals, alarm reset).
7. Any other information as requested by the fire department.

503.3.4 Central station shall certify to the Fire Official that they meet the following requirements:

1. That the central station maintains a listing for monitoring fire alarm systems, under the requirements of UL-827.
2. That the central station provides and maintains two independent means to retransmit a fire alarm signal from a protected premises to the Fire-Rescue Dispatch Center. The primary means of retransmission shall be supervised so that interruption of a retransmission circuit communication integrity will result in a trouble signal at the central station; and

3. That the central station maintains a local phone number within the area of the fire department dispatch center, or provides the fire department with a toll free number, by which the fire department can contact the central station.

The required certification shall be forwarded to the Fire Official between October 15 and November 30, on an annual basis.

503.3.5 Central stations which do not provide the acceptable certification to the Fire Official shall not monitor required fire alarm systems within the fire department's jurisdiction.

503.3.6 Central stations which monitor required alarm systems shall maintain a record of inspections and repairs, in a form as prescribed by the Fire Official. Said records are to be located at the main fire alarm control panel of each protected premises, with copies maintained at the central station facility.

503.4 Reserved

503.5 Excessive False Alarms

503.5.1 The transmission of more than four (4) false alarm signals by an automatic fire detection system or a medical alarm system within a twelve (12) month time period, said period of time being October 1 through September 30 of the following year, is excessive and constitutes a serious public nuisance. No person shall permit, cause or fail to prevent the transmission of, for any reason, by an automatic fire detection system or a medical alarm system used by him, or such system serving a premises of a building occupied and controlled by such person, more than four (4) false alarm signals within a twelve (12) month period of time.

503.5.2 The activation of five (5) or more false alarms within a twelve (12) month period will be handled according to the following :

A) For the fifth through tenth false alarm, the alarm user shall be billed a one hundred dollar ($100.00) service charge per occurrence, which shall be considered a debt owed to the Palm Beach County Fire-Rescue Department.

B) For the eleventh and each successive false alarm within a twelve (12) month period, the alarm user shall be billed a two hundred dollar ($200.00) service charge per occurrence, which shall be considered a debt owed to the Palm Beach County Fire-Rescue Department.

C) The provisions of this section shall not apply to required alarm systems for a period of three (3) months from the date the fire alarm system is accepted by the Fire Official.

The Fire Official shall determine the number and frequency of such false alarm signals and notify the alarm user of amounts owed and shall make demand thereof, pursuant to the provisions of this Code. The County Attorney may initiate proceedings to collect said fines after demand thereof has been made by the Fire Official.

503.5.3 Nothing in this section shall be deemed to relieve a central station systems contractor of the responsibility of promptly reporting, to the fire department, all automatic fire detection signals transmitted from an occupancy supervised by the central station.

504 USE OF EQUIPMENT, APPLIANCES AND DEVICES

504.2.5 Fire extinguishing systems shall be inspected periodically and checked for proper operation in accordance with adopted standards. These inspections shall include a check that the supply of extinguishing agent in the system is adequate, and that all actuation components are operating satisfactorily. Fusible links, if employed, shall be replaced or properly cleaned. Instructions for manually operating the system shall be posted conspicuously in the area of the system and employees checked for their knowledge of procedures.

504.7 Fire Walls, Fire Doors

504.7.1 Fire walls, fire stops and fire rated partitions and floors required by this Code and/or the Building Code shall be maintained. All openings made therein for the passage of pipes, electrical and the like, and holes made for any reason shall be sealed with approved material to protect against passage of fire. All openings through these partitions (ie. access doors) shall be protected by self-closing or automatic doors of approved construction, meeting the partition requirements.

504.8 Posting of Fire Safety Regulations

Hotels, motels and similar occupancies designed for, intended for, or used by transients shall have an approved copy of the following fire safety regulations posted in conspicuous locations.

FIRE SAFETY REGULATIONS

Any person discovering any fire, regardless of magnitude, shall:

1. *Immediately notify the person in charge of the premises, as well as all persons in the immediate vicinity of the fire.*
2. *Notify the Fire Department.*
3. *Evacuate the area by use of the stairs or other access to the outside.*
4. ***Do not use elevators. Do not take time to gather personal belongings.***
5. *If fire prohibits evacuation, keep the door to your room closed; attempt to seal the cracks which are letting smoke into the room; stay close to the floor.*

505.2 Classifications

Interior finish materials shall be classified in accordance with NFiPA 101. Interior finish materials shall be grouped in the following classes in accordance with their flame and smoke development.

Class A. Flame spread 0-25, smoke developed 0-450. Includes any material classified at 25 or less on the flame spread test scale and 450 or less on the smoke scale test. Any element thereof when so tested shall not continue to propagate fire.

Class B. Flame spread 26-75, Smoke developed 0-450. Includes any material classified at more than 25 but not more than 75 on the flame spread test scale and 450 or less on the smoke scale test.

Class C. Flame spread 76-200, Smoke developed 0-450. Includes any material classified at more than 75 but not more than 200 on the flame spread test scale and 450 or less on the smoke test scale.

505.6 Carpet on Walls and Ceilings

Carpeting and similar materials having a napped, tufted, looped or similar surface may be used as interior finish on walls and ceilings only when it has a flamespread rating of 25 or less as determined in accordance with ASTM E 84, when tested as an assembly for its intended use.

506.2 Hazardous Season

It shall be unlawful for any person during that period of the year declared by the Fire Official as dry brush season to light, ignite or otherwise set fire to or to smoke any tobacco, cigarette, pipe or cigar in or upon any brush or forest covered land, or land covered with any flammable material, or upon any road or trail traversing any such brush or forest covered land or land covered with flammable material; provided, however, that nothing in this section shall apply to the area within the boundaries of any established smoking areas as designated by the Fire Official.

507 Interior Displays

When a motor vehicle is displayed inside a building, the purpose of which is other than the retail sale of said motor vehicle, the following conditions must be met:

1. Fuel tanks shall be drained to less than 1/4 of tank capacity (fuel tanks for diesel powered vehicles need not be drained);
2. Fuel caps shall be taped shut or fitted with a locking cap; and
3. The "hot" lead of the battery shall be disconnected.

Vehicles and trailers powered by Liquified Petroleum Gas are prohibited.

CHAPTER 6
FIRE PROTECTION

601 General

601.2 Obstruction

Any person who obstructs the operations of the Fire Department in connection with extinguishing any fire, or other emergency, or disobeys any lawful command of the Fire Official or officer of the Fire Department who may be in charge at such a scene, or any part thereof, or any police officer assisting the Fire Department, shall be guilty of a crime in accordance with Florida Statutes.

602 Fire Controls

602.5 Obstructing Fire Hydrants

602.5.1 No person shall place or keep any fence, growth, trash or other material within five (5) feet from all directions of any hydrant. In addition, a clear, minimum working height of seven foot six inches (7'6") shall be maintained above the area of all hydrants. Immediate access by the fire department to all hydrants shall be maintained at all times.

602.5.3 Wherever the Fire Official determines that a hydrant is not readily visible to the arriving fire companies because of curbside parking, features of terrain, construction, plantings or other obstructions, the pavement shall be marked with a reflective blue marker to indicate the location. The marking shall be located in the traffic lane nearest to the hydrant. On unpaved streets, a blue reflector shall be affixed to a post as close as practical to the edge of the roadway, so as to be visible.

602.6 Access To Buildings By Fire Apparatus

602.6.1 Every building hereafter constructed shall be accessible to fire department apparatus by way of access roadways with an all-weather driving surface of not less than twenty (20) feet of unobstructed width, with adequate roadway turning radius capable of supporting the imposed loads of fire apparatus and having a minimum vertical clearance of 13 feet 6 inches. The access roadway shall be extended to within 150 feet of all portions of the exterior walls of any building and within 200 feet of residential buildings. Where the access roadway cannot be provided, approved fire protection system or systems shall be installed as required and approved by the Fire Official. The access roadway may be extended to within 500 feet of the most remote portion of a building protected with an approved automatic fire sprinkler system. When the roadway access terminates in a dead end depth of over two hundred (200) feet, turnarounds of the following dimensions shall be provided; 90 foot diameter cul-de-sac, 90 foot wye, 45 foot shunt and 90 foot hammerhead. Diagrams of same appear in Appendix D . During construction, when combustibles are brought on to the site in such quantities as deemed hazardous by the Fire Official, access roads and a suitable temporary supply of water acceptable to the Fire Official shall be provided and maintained.

602.6.2 The required width of access roadways shall not be obstructed in any manner, including obstructions caused by parked vehicles. When security gates are installed across the required access roadway, sufficient width shall be maintained to allow passage by all emergency vehicles, but in no case shall the access width be less than 15 feet. The security gate shall be fitted with a Fire Department approved entry system. Owners and/or property representatives shall be required to identify and mark fire lanes. Installation of Standard DOT "No Parking - Fire Lane Palm Beach County Fire Code" signs and pavement markings reading "No Parking - Fire Lane", visible from the normal flow of traffic, painted yellow, shall be installed and maintained. A maximum distance of thirty-seven feet, six inches (37' 6") alternating between signs and pavement markings shall be required along the entire length of the Fire Department access roadway. The placing of signs and pavement markings shall be subject to approval by the Fire Official.

602.6.3 Speed bumps, if installed, shall not exceed a slope of three (3) inch rise in a 12 inch run and spaced not closer than 75 feet apart.

602.6.4 Fire lanes fronting a retail establishment may have loading zones. Each zone shall not exceed 25 feet in length nor shall the combined loading zone footage exceed 20 percent of the building frontage. Loading zones shall be located no closer than 75 feet apart, with a maximum 15 minute time limit imposed.

602.6.5 When approved by the Fire Official, the above required clearances may be modified.

603 INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS AND APPLIANCES

603.1 Installation

603.1.1 The Fire Official shall designate the type and number of fire appliances to be installed and maintained in and upon all buildings and premises other than one and two family dwellings. Such appliances shall be of a type suitable for the probable class of fire associated with such premises. The designation of appliances shall be based on the requirements of this Code or State regulations, whichever is more restrictive. Such appliance shall be installed in accordance with the applicable standards of the National Fire Protection Association as referenced herein.

603.1.3 Fire hydrants shall be provided for the protection of all buildings or portions of buildings hereafter constructed. Fire hydrants shall be provided along required fire apparatus access roadways and adjacent streets. The minimum number of hydrants available to a building shall not be less than that listed in Appendix E. The number of hydrants available to a complex or subdivision shall not be less than that determined by spacing requirements listed in Appendix E when applied to fire apparatus access roadways and perimeter public streets from which fire operations may be conducted. Existing hydrants on public streets may be considered available unless fire apparatus access roadways extending between properties and easements are established to prevent their obstruction. The average spacing between fire hydrants shall not exceed that listed in Appendix E, except that the Fire Official may accept a deficiency of up to ten (10) percent where existing hydrants provide all or a portion of the required fire hydrant service. Regardless of the average spacing, no point on the street or access roadway adjacent to a building shall be further from a hydrant than that distance listed in the last column of Appendix E. Plans and specifications for the installation, modification, or alterations of any on site fire service main or fire hydrant shall be submitted to the Fire Official, along with hydraulic calculations, for review and approval prior to installation.

603.1.5 No person shall install, enlarge or extend a fire alarm, detection or fire suppression system before securing approval from the Fire Official.

603.3.2 Inverting type portable fire extinguishers, and those as listed in Section 633.083, Florida Statutes, shall not be installed or used in any location for fire protection use.

603.5 Fire Extinguishers in Auto and Trailer Camps

Delete Entire Section.

603.6.1 Delete.

603.6.2 Delete.

603.6.3 Delete.

603.7 Fire Alarms

603.7.1 Delete.

603.7.2 The manual fire alarm systems required in this Code may be omitted in buildings equipped with an automatic fire alarm or automatic sprinkler system covering all areas. Actuation of the automatic fire alarm or automatic sprinkler system shall sound an internal evacuation alarm. Provision shall be made to manually activate the internal evacuation alarm at a minimum of one centrally located station.

603.7.6 In buildings hereafter constructed each floor shall be zoned separately. The fire alarm control panel and/or zone indicator panel shall be located inside the building within twenty five (25) feet of a door which provides direct outside access. The door shall be clearly marked "Fire Alarm Equipment" in contrasting colors. The letters shall be no less than one (1) inch in height. An approved fire department entry system shall be provided. There shall be no intervening doors between the access door and fire alarm equipment. A zone identification diagram shall be located within the area of the fire alarm control panel. In high rise buildings, as herein defined, a voice alarm system shall provide a predetermined message on a selective basis to the area where the alarm originated.

603.7.8 All buildings equipped with fire alarms shall have the following information affixed on or near the fire alarm control panel:

1.Building address;
2.Building Owner's name;
3. Owner's Phone Numbers (Day and Night);
4. Contact In Case of Emergency (Day and Night) and appropriate Phone Numbers; and
5.Alarm Company/Central Station; and 24 Hour Phone Number.

The information shall be current and accurate, as well as legible and clearly visible.

603.9 Detailed Installation Requirements

Standpipes, standpipe systems, hose, water supply, pumps, connections, and the like, shall be constructed and installed to meet the requirements of NFiPA 14. All fire pumps shall be provided with automatic start and stop means in accordance with NFiPA 20.

603.10 Wet Standpipes, Required

603.10.1 Buildings fifty (50) feet or more in height shall be protected with a Class III standpipe system, in accordance with NFiPA 14.

603.10.2 Buildings containing three (3) or more floors, but less than fifty (50) feet in height, shall be protected with a Class I standpipe system, in accordance with NFiPA 14. The use of Fire Department pumpers to meet the water supply requirements as specified in section 603.10.7, may be accepted by the Fire Official.

603.10.4 In Assembly occupancies with a working stage, a standpipe outlet with hose attached shall be provided on each side of the rear of each balcony and gallery; on each side of the stage;

on each tier of dressing rooms; and within 50 feet of all property rooms, store rooms and work rooms.

603.10.6 In residential type occupancies, when acceptable to the Fire Official, standpipe hose cabinets may have the fire hose removed and not replaced. Cabinets shall then be marked, "Fire Department Use Only".

603.10.7 When standpipes are required by this Code, there shall be sufficient water supply to deliver 500 gallons per minute for the first riser and an additional 250 gallons per minute for all additional risers. The required flow shall be delivered with a minimum of 65 psi at the highest standpipe location.

603.11 Dry Standpipes

Delete Entire Section.

603.13 Building Under Construction

603.13.1 Where standpipes are required by other sections of this Code, such standpipe shall be installed when the progress of construction is not more than 25 feet. above grade and shall be extended as construction progresses to within one floor of the highest point of construction having secured decking or flooring. Standpipes shall be provided with fire department connection at accessible locations adjacent to useable stairs. All outlets shall not be less than 2 1/2 inches. Where construction height requires installation of a Class II or Class III standpipe, said standpipe shall be connected to an approved, operational water supply capable of providing the minimum supply as required by this code.

603.15 Automatic Sprinkler Systems

603.15.1 All sprinkler systems shall be designed at a point not greater than 90% of the tested water supply curve.

603.15.2 Delete.

603.15.4 The Fire Department shall be notified immediately by an approved central station facility when any water flow occurs in an automatic sprinkler system. This requirement does not apply to buildings equipped with 13D systems.

603.15.5 Delete.

603.15.8 Automatic sprinkler systems shall be installed:

1. In all buildings five (5) stories or more in height or fifty (50) feet or more in height. Building height shall be measured from the highest point of the roof (excluding elevator and/or mechanical penthouse) to the lowest grade level or lowest floor level, whichever is the greatest distance.

2. In buildings permitted prior to October 1,1984, which are fifty (50) feet or more in height with interior means of egress; or seventy-five (75) feet or more in height with exterior means of egress; each having required stairs leading directly to the exterior of the building, at grade level. These buildings shall be so equipped not later than five (5) years from and after May 23,1988. Exception: The approved sprinkler system may be delayed if an owner provides a fire alarm system, including smoke detectors, as set forth in NFiPA 101 within the initial eighteen (18) month period from and after May 23,1988. The five (5) year period for total compliance with this section shall toll from the point the fire alarm system is installed so long as the owner demonstrates a good faith effort to comply with this Code.

3. In assembly occupancies with an occupant capacity of three hundred (300) or more people. Churches with fixed seating used exclusively for worship with an occupant capacity of less than 600 people are not required to install same.

4. In storage occupancies where storage height exceeds twelve (12) feet.

5. In hazardous (Group H) occupancies.

6. In health care occupancies, restrained and unrestrained.

7. In detention and correctional occupancies.

8. In Residential occupancies in accordance with NFiPA 101.

See Table 603 for additional sprinkler requirements.

Exception: This section shall not apply to agricultural processing and agricultural storage buildings if, after a thorough fire risk analysis by the fire official, it is determined that a distinct hazard does not exist as set forth in Section 101.5.1 of this code. The determination shall be based on , but not limited to, the following criteria:

1. Limited combustibility of the structure.
2. Accessibility of fire apparatus to all areas of structure.
3. Low content fire load.
4. Availability of adequate water supply/distribution system.
5. Remoteness of building(s) to surrounding structures.
6. The use of fire loss prevention programs, ie. fire brigades.
7. Low occupant content.
8. Controlled public access.

TABLE 603

OCCUPANCY CLASSIFICATION	S.B.C. TYPES I AND II	S.B.C. TYPES III	S.B.C. TYPE IV		S.B.C. TYPE V		S.B.C. TYPE VI	
			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Business	25,500	25,500	25,500	17,000	21,000	14,000	13,500	9,000
Educational	18,000	18,000	18,000	12,000	18,000	12,000	12,000	8,000
Factory Industrial	50,000	31,500	31,500	21,000	22,500	15,000	15,000	10,000
Mercantile	15,000	13,500	13,500	9,000	13,500	9,000	9,000	6,000
Storage	30,000	24,000	24,000	16,000	24,000	16,000	9,000	6,000

Note: Chart Denotes the maximum area allowed,per floor and/or fire division without an automatic sprinkler system.

603.17 BUILDING ADDRESSES

Approved numerical and/or alphabetical addresses shall be posted for all new and existing buildings in such a fashion that it is plainly visible and legible from the street or roadway. All address related numbers/letters shall be posted on contrasting backgrounds and shall be consistently placed when practical. All building numbers and/or letters shall be a minimum of six inches in height.

603.17.1 Unit Identification

A. In multi-unit commercial buildings, all unit identification numbers/letters shall be a minimum of four inches in height.

B. In multi-family residential buildings, all unit identification numbers/letters shall be a minimum of three inches in height.

C.In multi-unit buildings, two stories and up, directional unit identification signs shall be posted outside of each elevator/stairwell. This will apply only when there is an option for direction of travel.

603.17.2 Additional Posting

All multi-unit buildings that can be accessed from the rear, shall have the address and unit numbers posted at the rear of the building. When property lay out, landscaping, or driveway design limits the visibility of the address, additional signs shall be posted to identify buildings or direction of travel to reach buildings.

CHAPTER 8

MAINTENANCE OF EXIT WAYS

801 General Provisions

801.1.4 No building shall hereafter be altered so as to reduce the capacity of the means of egress to less than required by this Code nor shall any change of occupancy be made in any building unless such building conforms with the requirements of this Code.

802 Exit Obstruction

802.2 Overcrowding

The number of occupants of any building or portion thereof shall not be permitted to exceed the allowed or posted capacity, determined in accordance with this Code.

802.3 Aisles

In every portion of a building or area where seats, tables, merchandise, equipment or similar impediments to egress are present, required aisles shall be maintained free of all obstruction. Aisles, corridors or passageways leading directly to every exit shall be created and maintained in open floor areas where exits are not immediately accessible. Except where single exits or limited dead ends are permitted by this Code and other regulations, such aisles shall be so arranged as to provide access to at least two exits by separate paths of travel.

803 DOORS

Doors for egress purposes shall be maintained in accordance with the Building Code and NFiPA 101.

804 Corridors and Exterior Exit Balconies

804.3.2 When two or more exits are provided, they shall be so maintained that it is possible to go in either direction from any point in the corridor to a separate exit, except for dead-ends as permitted by this Code.

805 Stairways and Ramps

805.1 General

Stairways, ramps and passageways used for required exits shall be of noncombustible construction except where otherwise specifically permitted by this Code.

809 Evacuation

809.2.2 The fire safety plan shall address, but not be limited to, the location of primary and secondary exits, fire extinguishers and occupant use hose, fire alarm stations and procedures to follow in the event of a fire. The predetermined message for the voice alarm system as required in this Code shall be included in the plan. Approved copies shall be distributed to all building employees and tenants.

CHAPTER 9

FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS

901 General Provisions

902 Tank Storage

902.5 Abandonment

902.5.1 A written notice shall be given to the Fire Official prior to removing, abandoning, placing temporarily out of service or otherwise disposing of any flammable or combustible liquid tank.

906 Bulk Plants

906.9 Dispensing Fuels at Bulk Plant Facilities

Motor fuels may be dispensed at bulk fuel facilities, utilizing above ground bulk storage tanks connected to a dispensing system, providing all of the following are met:

1. One above ground dispensing tank, with a maximum capacity of 6,000 gallons, is connected to the bulk storage tank utilizing fixed piping.
2. Product is not capable of being transferred between tanks while fuel dispensing operations are taking place.
3. Protective device is installed to prohibit the overfilling of of the dispensing tank.
4. Compliance with all other provisions of this Code.

CHAPTER 10

APPLICATION OF FLAMMABLE FINISHES

1002 Spray Finishing

1002.1 Location of Spray Finishing Operations

1002.1.3 Incidental spraying operations will be allowed provided the following criteria are met:

1. The spray paint operation must not be the primary occupancy, but must be incidental to the major use of the building or area (ie repair garage where the major function is repair).
2. There shall be no accumulation of residue.
3. No ignition source shall be allowed within twenty feet in any direction from the object being sprayed. This requirement shall extend from floor to ceiling.

Noncompliance with any of the above provisions shall cause the revocation of the privilege of incidental spraying operations.

CHAPTER 15

COMPRESSED GASES

1501 Scope

This chapter applies to bulk oxygen systems and to the storage, handling, and use of compressed gases as defined herein. Liquefied petroleum gases and compressed gases used in conjunction with welding or cutting operations are exempt from these provisions.

CHAPTER 16

LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS

1601 General Provisions

1601.1 Scope

This chapter shall apply to the storage, use and handling of liquefied natural gas. This chapter shall also apply to the operation of facilities for the liquefaction of natural gas and the vaporization and transportation of liquefied natural gas (LNG).

CHAPTER 17

LIQUIFIED PETROLEUM GASES

1701 General Provisions

1701.1 Scope

This chapter shall apply to the storage, handling and use of liquefied petroleum gas and the installation of all equipment pertinent to systems for such uses. This chapter shall also apply to the transportation of liquefied petroleum gas.

CHAPTER 18

CRYOGENIC FLUIDS

1801 GENERAL PROVISIONS

1801.1 Scope

This chapter shall apply to the storage, handling and transportation of cryogenic fluids as defined in Chapter 2. Flammable and oxidizing cryogenics shall be in compliance with this chapter. This chapter is not intended to include liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) or liquefied natural gas (LNG) as defined in this Code or vehicles properly equipped for and using cryogenic fluids as the primary fuel for propelling the vehicle.

CHAPTER 19

EXPLOSIVES, BLASTING AGENTS, AMMUNITION

1901 GENERAL PROVISIONS

1901.1 Explosives shall be defined and regulated in accordance with Chapter 552, Florida Statutes, and The State Fire Marshals Rules, 4A-2.

1901.2 Delete Entire Remainder of Chapter.

CHAPTER 20

FIREWORKS

2001 GENERAL

2001.1 Fireworks shall be defined and regulated in accordance with Chapter 791, Florida Statutes and this Code, excepting Public displays, which shall be regulated in accordance with this Code.

2002 Permits Required

2002.1 Permits for public display shall be regulated by the provisions of NFiPA 1123 as adopted within this Code and the following:

Any fair, association, amusement park, other organization, individual or group of individuals shall apply to the Fire Official of the Palm Beach County Fire-Rescue Department for a permit for the display of fireworks at least fifteen (15) days in advance of the date of display. The application shall contain all of the following information:

A. The exact location of the display.

B. The number, type and size of the fireworks to be displayed.

C. The name and qualifications of the individuals performing the display.

D. Proof of liability insurance in the amount of $1,000,000.00 (one million dollars), minimum, in which the County is named as a co-insured party.

E. A nonrefundable application fee of one hundred ($100.00) dollars.

2002.2 The Fire Official or his designee shall issue a permit to the applicant upon satisfaction of the conditions listed in section **2002.1** A copy of the written permit shall be provided to the Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office.

2003 Storage

2003.1 Sparklers and Novelties

2003.1.1 Mercantile occupancies and other retail stores

In rooms or areas accessible to the public, storage shall be limited to quantities needed for display and normal merchandising purposes but shall not exceed one (1) cubic foot of sparklers and/or novelties per one thousand (1000) square feet of gross floor area.

2003.1.2 In rooms or areas not readily accessible to the public and normally used for the purpose of storing merchandise, the storage of sparklers and/or novelties shall be permitted under the following conditions.

1. Each pile is limited to one hundred (100) cubic feet.
2. Total storage does not exceed five (5) percent of the gross storage area.
3. Eight (8) feet of separation on all sides of each pile is maintained.
4. All storage of sparklers and/or novelties separated and isolated from flammable materials.
5. Signs must be conspicuously posted, "CAUTION SPARKLERS - NO SMOKING"

A one hundred (100) percent increase of allowable total storage will be allowed in fully sprinklered buildings.

2003.2 Fireworks Structures where fireworks , as defined by Chapter 791, Florida Statutes, are housed/stored or sold shall be of non-combustible construction and be provided full coverage by an approved fire extinguishing system. No other occupancy which is not directly related to the principal use of the structure shall be permitted. Such structure shall be freestanding with a minimum of ten (10) feet from any contiguous building line.

2004 Disposal of Unfired Fireworks

Delete.

2005 Seizure of Fireworks

Delete.

CHAPTER 22
HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS

2201 GENERAL PROVISIONS

2201.1 Scope

This chapter shall apply to materials not otherwise covered in this Code which are highly flammable, or which may react to cause fires or explosions, or which by their presence create or augment a fire or explosion hazard, or which because of the toxicity, flammability or liability to explosion render fire fighting abnormally dangerous or difficult. This chapter also applies to flammable or combustible liquids which are chemically unstable and which may spontaneously form explosive compounds, or undergo spontaneous reactions of explosive violence, or with sufficient evolution of heat to be a fire hazard. Hazardous chemicals shall include such materials as flammable solids, corrosive liquids, radioactive materials, oxidizing materials, potentially explosive chemicals, highly toxic materials and poisonous gases, as defined in this Code.

2201.2 Permit Required

For permit requirement, see Chapter 4.

2201.3 Storage

2201.3.1 The manufacture, storage, handling and use of hazardous chemicals shall be safeguarded with such protective facilities as public safety requires and as required by the Fire Official.

2201.3.2 The Fire Official may require the separation or isolation of any chemical which in combination with other substances may bring about a fire or explosion or may liberate a flammable or poisonous gas. The Fire Official may require separation from other storage, occupancies or buildings when the quantity stored constitutes a hazard.

2201.3.3 Defective containers which permit leakage or spillage shall be disposed of, or repaired in accordance with recognized safe practices. No spilled materials shall be allowed to accumulate on floors or shelves.

2201.3.4 Quantities on retail sale floors shall be restricted to permit quantities of corrosive and oxidizing chemicals per Table 2201. Additional quantities shall be stored as required in sections 2202.1 and 2202.6.

2201.3.5 Where specific requirements are not otherwise established, storage, handling and use of hazardous chemicals shall be in accordance with nationally recognized good practice.

2201.3.6 The manufacturer's recommendations for spillage, contamination and fire protection precautions on storage shall be posted in areas where hazardous chemicals are stored.

2201.3.7 Cabinets for the storage of hazardous materials shall be approved and substantially constructed of 0.0478-inch (18 guage) sheet steel or a minimum of l-inch plywood or equivalent. Doors shall be self:closing and self-latching. Cabinets shall be painted with an intumescent type paint and shall be conspicuously labeled in red letters: HAZARDOUS—KEEP FIRE AWAY.

2201.3.8 Hazard identification signs as outlined in NFiPA 704 shall be placed at all entrances to and in locations where hazardous materials are stored, handled or used in quantities requiring a permit. Any product identified in Health by a 2, 3 or 4; in Flammability by a 3 or 4; and in Reactivity by a 2, 3 or 4 identification marking shall be considered a hazardous material. Copies of manufacturer's chemical data sheets shall be required for each chemical complete with their 704 ID markings.

2202 MATERIALS REQUIREMENTS

2202.1 Oxidizing Materials

2202.1.1 Packaged oxidizing materials shall be stored in dry locations and separated from organic and other combustible materials. Bulk oxidizing materials shall not be stored on or against wooden surfaces.

2202.1.2 Oxidizing materials that have a severe fire hazard and may deflagrate on exposure to fire, shock, or friction, but which are not expected to detonate, shall be in segregated or isolated storage. Segregation shall be by walls having a fire resistance rating of not less than two (2) hours. Automatic sprinklers shall be provided where the building is not adequately isolated.

2202.1.3 Oxidizing materials that may detonate on exposure to fire, shock, or friction shall comply with the requirements of section 2202.3.2.

2202.2 Radioactive Materials

2202.2.1 Durable, clearly visible signs warning of radiation dangers shall be placed at all entrances to areas or rooms where radioactive materials are used or stored. In addition, each container in which radioactive materials are used, stored, or transported shall bear a durable, clearly visible, appropriate warning sign. Such signs shall bear the three-bladed radiation symbol in magenta or purple on a yellow background in accordance with nationally recognized good practice.

2202.2.2 Signs are not required for storage of manufactured articles other than liquids, such as instruments or clock dials or electronic tubes or apparatus of which radioactive materials are a component part, and luminous compounds, when securely packed in strong containers, provided the gamma radiation at any surface of the package is less than 10 milliroentgens in 24 hours.

2202.2.3 When not in use, radioactive materials shall be kept in adequately shielded fire resistant containers of such design that the gamma radiation will not exceed 200 milliroentgens per hour or equivalent at any point of readily accessible surface.

2202.3 Unstable (Explosive) Chemicals

2202.3.1 General. Unstable (explosive) chemicals shall be stored away from all heat-producing appliances and electrical devices and shall be protected from external heat, fire and explosion. Explosives and blasting agents shall not be stored in the same building or in close proximity to such materials except in accordance with section 1903.2. Uncontaminated contents of broken or cracked bags, packages or other containers shall be transferred to new and clean containers before storing. Other spilled materials and discarded containers shall be promptly gathered up and destroyed in an approved manner. All electric bulbs shall be equipped with guards to prevent breakage. Open lights or flames and smoking shall be prohibited in or near storage areas. Internal combustion motor vehicles or lift trucks shall not be parked or stored in the room or compartment where such chemicals are located.

2202.3.2 Organic Peroxides

2202.3.2.1 A permit is required for amounts exceeding 10 pounds. Amounts up to 50 pounds shall be stored in approved cabinets.

2202.3.2.2 Storage in amounts in excess of 50 lb shall be in a detached, well isolated, ventilated and unheated storage building constructed in accordance with the Building Code. The floor shall be noncombustible and the roof shall be of a lightweight insulated type.

2202.3.2.3 The storage building shall be located the following minimum distances from flammable or combustible liquid storage, combustible materials in the open, and from any other building or highway. Distances may be reduced in storage buildings equipped with an approved automatic deluge-type sprinkler system installed in accordance with applicable NFiPA standards.

Weight of Organic Peroxide (lb)	Distance in Feet	
	w/o spr	spr
50 to 100	75	0
101 to 500	100	25
501 to 1000	125	50
1001 to 3000	200	100
3001 to 5000	300	125
5001 to 10000	500	150

2202.3.2.4 Cabinets shall be located in cool, dry areas, in which temperatures shall not exceed that recommended by the manufacturer.

2202.3.2.5 Shelves shall be of noncombustible material.

2202.3.2.6 All storage shall be in the original shipping containers.

2202.3.2.7 The various organic peroxides should be separated from each other in the storage area to prevent accidental misuse of materials. No other materials should be stored in the organic peroxides storage room, building or area, whatever the case may be

2202.3.2.8 No organic peroxide container is to be opened in the designated storage room, building or area, only in the immediate production area where it will be used. No secondary or loose storage of organic peroxide shall be permitted in the manufacturing building.

2202.3.2.9 Liquid organic peroxides shall be shipped in containers with specially vented caps, other types of caps permitted by the D.O.T. shall be acceptable. Liquid organic peroxides shall not be transferred from the original container to any other type container.

2202.3.2.10 Organic peroxides which are diluted or inhibited with water should remain sealed in original containers until use. Open containers lead to the evaporation of water and expose a more hazardous dry peroxide.

2202.3.2.11 Production and manufacturing areas shall be limited to one day's supply of peroxides. The rest must be stored in designated storage room, building or area.

2202.3.2.12 Containers shall be stored only as high as they can be easily lifted. They shall be separated by sufficient aisle space to permit sprinkler water to reach all of the exposed sides of the containers.

2202.3.2.13 Organic peroxides shall be stored in original shipping containers. They shall not be bulked and repackaged.

2202.3.2.14 Care shall be taken to avoid rough handling or contamination of these chemicals.

2202.3.2.15 Readily legible warning signs and placards shall be prominently placed in storage of processing areas.

2202.3.2.16 Where liquid peroxides are used, the occupancy shall maintain a large drum of noncombustible vermiculite or perlite to soak off spills.

2202.3.3 Nitromethane.

2202.3.3.1 A suitably isolated outdoor storage area shall be provided for nitromethane. Hazardous processing shall not be permitted in the vicinity of this storage area. Nitromethane shall be stored in the drums in which it is received or in an underground tank with suitable corrosion protection and a minimum of 2 ft of earth over the tank or in barricaded tanks above ground. If the drum storage is not adequately protected by a fast acting deluge type automatic sprinkler system, the storage of 2000 pounds or more shall be located not less than the following minimum distances from inhabited buildings:

Weight (lb)	Approximate Number of Drums	Distance (ft)
Not over 2,000	4	100
2,000 to 10,000	20	200
10,000 to 20,000	40	300
20,000 to 40,000	80	400
40,000 to 80,000	160	500

2202.3.3.2 Care shall be taken to avoid rough handling or contamination of this chemical. Readily legible warning signs and placards shall be prominently placed in the storage and processing areas.

2202.3.4 Ammonium Nitrate.

2202.3.4.1 All flooring in storage and handling areas shall be noncombustible material and shall be without drains, traps, pits or pockets into which any molten ammonium nitrate could flow and be confined in case of fire.

2202.3.4.2 Each storage pile of bags or other authorized packages and containers of such materials shall not exceed 12 feet high, 12 feet wide and 30 feet long. Such pile units shall be separated by a clear space of not less than 3 feet wide from the base to the top of piles, and when serving as cross aisles in the storage area shall be not less than 4 feet wide. A clearance of not less than 30 inches shall be maintained from building walls and partitions and of not less than 36 inches from ceilings or roof structural members with a minimum of 18 inches below the deflector of all sprinkler heads.

2202.3.4.3 Ammonium nitrate storage areas shall be separated by a space of 30 feet or by a tight noncombustible partition from storage of organic chemicals, corrosive liquids, compressed gases, flammable and combustible materials or other contaminating substances such as sulphur, coal, flour, and metallic powders such as zinc, copper and magnesium where storage of such materials is permitted with ammonium nitrate.

2202.3.4.4 Quantities of ammonium nitrate or ammonium nitrate fertilizer, having no organic coating, in the form of crystals, flakes, grains or pills including fertilizer grade, dynamite grade, nitrous oxide grade and technical grade ammonium nitrate and ammonium nitrate phosphate (containing 60% or more ammonium nitrate by weight) or more than 50 tons total weight shall be stored in a well-ventilated building. Such building shall be of one-hour fire resistant or noncombustible construction as specified in the Building Code or shall be equipped with an approved automatic sprinkler system. In populated areas, quantities of 2500 tons or more shall be stored in well-ventilated buildings of one-hour fire resistance or noncombustible construction, as specified in the Building Code, and equipped with an approved automatic sprinkler system. No combustible materials or ammonium nitrate sensitizing contaminants shall be stored in this building.

2202.3.4.5 Storage of ammonium nitrate, coated or mixed with organic anti-caking materials except compounded blasting agents, shall not be permitted in populated and congested areas. Outside such areas, quantities of 500 tons or less may be stored in well ventilated buildings of l-hour fire resistant or noncombustible construction as specified in the Building Code equipped with an approved automatic sprinkler system.

2202.4 Highly Toxic Materials

2202.4.1 Highly toxic materials are materials so toxic to man as to afford an unusual hazard to life and health.

2202.4.2 Highly toxic materials shall be segregated from other chemicals and combustible and flammable substances by storage in a room or compartment separated from other areas by a l-hour fire separation constructed as specified in the Building Code. The storage room shall be provided with adequate drainage facilities and natural or mechanical ventilation to the outside atmosphere constructed as specified in the Mechanical Code.

2202.4.3 Legible warning signs and placards stating the nature and location of the highly toxic materials shall be posted at all entrances to areas where such materials are stored or used.

2202.5 Poisonous Gases

2202.5.1 Storage of poisonous gases shall be in rooms of at least one-hour fire resistant construction as specified in the Building Code and having natural or mechanical ventilation adequate to remove leaking gas. Such ventilation shall not discharge to a point where the gases may endanger any person.

2202.5.2 Legible warning signs stating the nature of the hazard shall be placed at all entrances to locations where poisonous gases are stored or used.

2202.6 Corrosive Liquids

2202.6.1 Acids or corrosive liquids in quantities greater than 1 carboy or barrel shall be separated as per Section 407 of the Building Code by one-hour construction for sulfuric, nitric, or hydrofluoric acids or other acids of like hazardous characteristics. Rooms designed to store corrosive liquids shall have concrete floors designed to drain to a sump capable of containing a spill from two carboys of acid. The room shall be designed to provide a liquid tight sill or ramp measuring 4 inches, constructed of brick or concrete around the enclosing walls. A sign shall be posted at the door opening to the room, with letters not less than 3 inches high reading: ACID STORAGE. The acid storage room shall be vented to the outside air by natural or mechanical ventilation capable of a complete air change every five (5) minutes. The door shall be provided with a self-closing device.

2202.6.2 Acid storage outside of the building in a lot or yard shall be enclosed by a tight and secure fence of wire mesh, 6 feet high and posted with signs of 3-inch letters reading ACID STORAGE. Outside storage shall be allowed only when allowed by the zoning ordinance and approved by the Building Official.

2202.6.3 Quantities of acids or corrosive liquids stored outside in above ground tanks shall be diked to contain the quantity being stored. Quantities in excess of 2 gallons per sq ft and stored inside buildings or rooms shall be classified as Special Hazardous Material and required to comply with Section 408.5 of the Building Code.

2202.6.4 Acids and corrosive liquids allowed for public display and sale shall be limited to 55 gallons or less. Other quantities shall be stored per section 2202.6.3.

TABLE 2201

Material/ Condition	**Solid (lb)**	**Liquid (gal)**	**Gas (cu ft)**	**NFiPA Standard**
Corrosive	1000	55	0	
Flammable Solid	100	N/A	N/A	65,480,481, 482,651, 655
Highly Toxic	0	0	0	
Irritant	1000	100	0	
Other Health Hazards	55	55	0	
Organic Peroxide				43B
Unclassified detonatable	0	0	N/A	
Class I	0	0	N/A	
Class 11	0	0	N/A	
Class 111	10	10	N/A	
Class IV	20	20	N/A	
Oxidizer				43A
Class 4	0	0	N/A	
Class 3	50	1	N/A	
Class 2	100	10	N/A	
Class 1	500	55	N/A	
Oxidizer Gas				43C
Gaseous	N/A	N/A	500	
Liquefied	N/A	50	N/A	
Pyrophoric	0	0	0	
Radioactive^2	Note 3	Note 3	Note 3	801
Sensitizer	1000	100	0	
Toxic	125	125	0	
Unstable Reactive				49
Class 4	0	0	0	
Class 3	0	0	0	
Class 2	100	10	0	
Class 1	500	55	0	
Water Reactive				
Class 3	0	0	N/A	
Class 2	100	10	N/A	
Class 1	500	55	N/A	

N/A—Not Applicable

1. A zero indicates that any amount of material requires a permit.
2. Licensed, sealed sources in instruments, calibration devices and equipment shall be exempted from section402.15.2.
3. Any amount for which a license is required from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

2203 DESIGNATION OF CARGO

No person shall operate any tank vehicle transporting any corrosive, cryogenic, hypergolic, or pyrophoric material unless at the time of such transportation there is displayed upon each side and the rear of the tank vehicle an approved sign which shall specifically designate the cargo.

2204 ALARM SYSTEM

Where highly toxic materials, poisonous gases, or corrosive liquids are stored or used in such quantity as to constitute a distinct hazard to the surrounding community, such storage or usage shall be provided with an approved automatic leak detection system connected to a local alarm and supervisory system.

2205 LABORATORIES USING CHEMICALS

Laboratories shall be designed, protected and operated in compliance with NFiPA 45.

2206 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS: Recovery of Costs

Any person responsible for causing or allowing an unauthorized discharge of hazardous materials that requires emergency action by Palm Beach County Fire-Rescue or its authorized agents shall be jointly and severally liable to Palm Beach County for the costs incurred by the county in investigating, mitigating, removing, and abating any such discharge. The person responsible for the discharge and/or the owner of the property shall reimburse the county for the full amount of said costs, as defined herein, within thirty (30) days after receipt of an itemized bill for such costs from the county.

Any person who fails to reimburse Palm Beach County within the time set forth above shall be subject to a fine equal to the greater of $250.00 per day or ten (10%) percent of the total amount of the bill for each additional day that the bill for such costs remains unpaid.

CHAPTER 24

CELLULOSE NITRATE MOTION PICTURE FILM

2403.2 Standard

Except as otherwise specified herein, the handling and storage of combustible film shall be governed by NFiPA 40.

CHAPTER 26

FUMIGATION AND THERMAL INSECTICIDAL FOGGING

2602.4 Watchman Required During Fumigation

Delete.

CHAPTER 27

MAGNESIUM

2701.1 Scope

This chapter shall apply to the storage, handling and processing of magnesium. Magnesium shall mean the pure metal as well as those alloys of which the major part is magnesium.

CHAPTER 29

WELDING AND CUTTING USING CALCIUM CARBIDE AND ACETYLENE

2901 General Provisions

2901.1 Scope

This chapter shall apply to the storage, use and handling of compressed gases used in cutting and welding operations, and the storage, use and handling of calcium carbide.

CHAPTER 30

AIRPORTS, HELIPORTS AND HELISTOPS

3001 GENERAL PROVISIONS

3001.9.2 The length of hose shall be limited to the actual needs of the individual transfer apparatus. Such hose shall be equipped with an approved shutoff nozzle. Fuel transfer nozzles shall be of the self-closing type, designed to be actuated by hand pressure only. No notches or other devices shall be used to hold the nozzle valve handle in the open position.

3001.13.2 Every aircraft refueler unit shall be bonded to the aircraft to be serviced. Such cable shall be metallically connected to the transfer apparatus or chassis of the aircraft refueler unit on one end and shall be provided with a suitable metal clamp on the other end to be fixed to the aircraft.

3001.13.3 Delete

3002.3.2 Every aircraft refueler unit shall be electrically bonded to the aircraft being refueled or defueled.

3002.3.4 All bonding shall be made prior to any fuel transfer and shall not be disconnected until fuel transfer operations are completed.

CHAPTER 31

ASSEMBLY OCCUPANCIES

3101 GENERAL

3101.6 Aisles

Delete Entire Section.

3101.7 Seating

Delete Entire Section.

3101.13 Overcrowding

3101.13.1 The number of persons in any building or portion thereof shall not exceed the amount specified in this code.

3101.15 Standby Firefighters

Whenever it is essential for public safety in a place of public assembly or any other place where people congregate due to the number of persons, or the nature of the performance, exhibition, display, contest or activity, the Fire Official may require the employ of one or more experienced firefighters or certified police officers, to be on duty at such place. Said personnel shall be subject to the Fire Official's orders at all times when so employed, and shall be in uniform and remain on duty during all times such places are open to the public, or when such activity is being conducted.

3101.16 Supplementary Lighting System

Delete.

3102 Reviewing Stands, Grandstands and Bleachers

3102.1 General

All reviewing stands, grandstands and bleachers shall be maintained in conformance with the provisions of the applicable NFiPA standards.

3102.3 Stairs, Ramps, Handrails and Guardrails

Stairs, ramps, handrails and guardrails shall be provided and maintained as specified in the applicable NFiPA standards.

CHAPTER 34

COVERED MALL BUILDINGS

3401 Scope

Covered mall buildings shall be regulated in accordance with the applicable NFiPA standards.

3402 Special Provisions

3402.1 Unoccupied Tenant Space

Delete.

3402.2.1 Delete.

3402.2.2 Delete.

3402.3 Fire Protection

3402.3.2 The use of open flame or flame producing devices within the mall is prohibited except under such conditions as may be approved by the Fire Official.

3402.4 Mall Used For Assembly

The mall shall not be used as a place of assembly unless an approval is first obtained. Such approval shall limit the number of persons in attendance to the exit facilities provided. The approval shall establish the conditions necessary to assure that covered mall building tenants do not have their normal operations obstructed by the assembly. It shall be the responsibility of the covered mall management to provide adequate personnel to comply with the conditions of the approval.

CHAPTER 36

HIGH-PILED COMBUSTIBLE STOCK

3601 Scope

This chapter shall apply to the storage of high-piled combustible material and high-rack storage systems in new buildings or buildings converted to this use. Factors such as method and height of stock piling, combustibility of materials, fuel load and rate of heat release, areas and size of piles, aisles, automatic fire extinguishing systems, smoke-removal systems, fire protection and fire separations are considered in setting forth the provisions of this chapter. In the absence of specific provisions in this chapter, NFiPA 231 and 231C shall apply.

3605 Fire Protection

Fire protection for buildings used for high-piled combustible storage shall be in accordance with this Code. Nationally recognized standards or guidelines as applicable may be used when approved by the Fire Official.

3606 Automatic Fire Extinguishing Systems

3606.1 General

The design and installation of automatic fire extinguishing systems shall conform to the requirements of this Code and those in NFiPA 231 and 231C.

3607 Smoke Venting And Removal

3607.1 General

When smoke venting and removal is required, smoke and heat vents or mechanical smoke removal systems shall conform to the requirements of this Code.

3607.2

Delete.

3607.3

Delete.

3610.1

Small hose connections shall be provided in accordance with NFiPA 231 and 231C.

CHAPTER 37

LUMBER YARDS AND WOODWORKING PLANTS

3702.4.2 Portable fire extinguishers shall be provided within reach of any machine producing shavings or sawdust. Extinguishers shall be provided in accordance with the provisions of NFiPA 10, for extra (high) hazard.

CHAPTER 41

DECORATIVE MATERIALS

4101 Scope

Delete entire chapter.

CHAPTER 43

FURNISHINGS

4301 Scope

Delete entire chapter.

APPENDIX C
PALM BEACH COUNTY FIRE-RESCUE FEE SCHEDULE

I. Plan Review Fees

A. The following formula, which is based on the valuation of the proposed work, shall be used to determine plans review fees.

Each triplex or four-unit residential structure.	$225.00 flat fee.
$0.00 up to $10,000.00	Charge .5% total valuation of work. (This works out to $5.00 per thousand dollars of value.
$10,001.00 to $100,000.00	Charge $50.00 for the first $10,000.00 and then charge .25% of the balance of the value. (This works out to $2.50 per thousand dollars of the value for the balance.
$100,001.00 to $500,000.00	Charge $275.00 for the first $100,000.00 and then charge .125% of the balance of value. (This works out to be $1.25 per thousand dollars of the value for the balance.)
$500,001.00 to $1,000,000.00	Charge $775.00 for the first $500,000.00 and then charge .0625% of the balance of the value. (This works out to be $.625 per thousand dollars of value for the balance.)
$1,000,000.01 and up	Charge $1,087.50 for the first million and then charge .03125% of the balance of the value. (This works out to be $.3125 per thousand dollars of value for the balance.)

B. Set forth below are examples of estimated valuations and correlating fees.

ESTIMATED VALUATION	PLAN REVIEW FEES
$ 2,000.00 and under	$ 10.00
$ 100,000.00	$ 275.00
$ 200,000.00	$ 400.00
$ 300,000.00	$ 525.00
$ 400,000.00	$ 650.00
$ 500,000.00	$ 775.00
$ 600,000.00	$ 837.50
$ 700,000.00	$ 900.00
$ 800,000.00	$ 962.50
$ 900,000.00	$1,025.00
$1,000,000.00	$1,087.50
$1,100,000.00	$1,118.75
$1,200,000.00	$1,150.00

C. Design Review

A fee of fifty ($50.00) dollars will be charged for design review of drawing or specification. This amount may not be refunded.

D. Civil Drawings

A fee of twenty-five ($25.00) dollars will be charged for the plans review of all civil drawings.

E. Water Flow Tests

A fee of fifty ($50.00) dollars shall be paid for all flow tests performed by Palm Beach County Fire-Rescue.

F. Plan Revisions

The following fees shall apply to the various revisions and related services.

l) Pre-Permit Minor Revision:	No charge.
2)Pre-Permit Major Revision:	10% of the original fee.

3) Post-Permit Minor Revision:	Minimum fee of $10.00. except when value increases, (then see schedule).
4) Post-Permit Major Revision:	$2.50 per page, with a minimum fee of $10.00 except when value increases, (then see schedule).
5) Restamp	$1.00 per page with a minimum fee of $10.00.
6) Invalid Permit	30% of the original fee. If construction has commenced, payment of a fee for the remaining construction is based on the original schedule.

G. Reinspections:

There shall be a twenty-five ($25.00) charge for reinspections which require an additional trip to the job site by a fire inspector.

II. Inspection Fees:

The schedule for inspections,per building, based on fixed property use, shall be as follows:

A. PUBLIC ASSEMBLY:

50 - 299 seating capacity - $55.00
300 -1000 seating capacity - $75.00
over -1000seating capacity - $95.00

B. EDUCATIONAL:

Day Care/Nursery - $35.00
All others - $60.00

C. INSTITUTIONAL:

ALL - $150.00

D. HOTEL/MOTEL:

Under 25 units - $ 55.00
25 - 100 units - $ 75.00
over 100 units - $125.00

E. STORES, OFFICES, STORAGE FACILITIES:

Under 5000 sq. ft. - $ 35.00
5,000 - 15,000 sq. ft. -$ 65.00
Over 15,000 sq. ft. - $115.00

F. INDUSTRIAL, MANUFACTURING FACILITIES:

Under 15,000 sq. ft.	- $ 65.00
Over 15,000 sq. ft.	- $115.00

G. TEMPORARY STRUCTURES:

All - $35.00

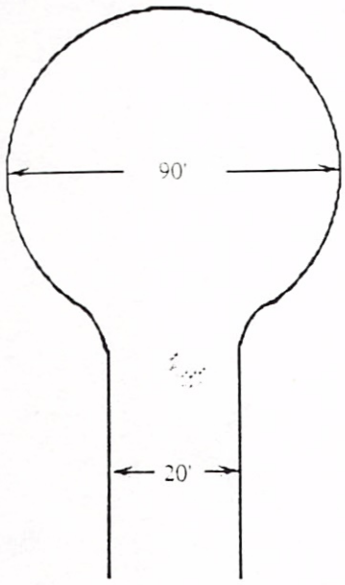
H. COMMERCIAL LP GAS FACILITIES:

All - $55.00

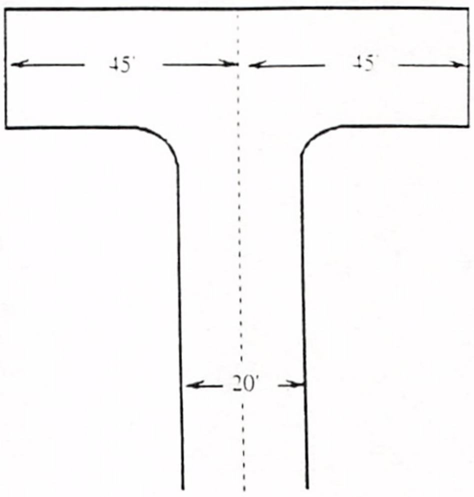
Refunds:
Refunds may be granted in accordance with this section. Refunds will be granted only on plan review fees in excess of one hundred dollars ($100.00). For plan review fees in excess of one hundred dollars ($100.00), fifty (50) percent of the fee is refundable on valid application and permits. No refund shall be granted once work has commenced.

Failure to obtain a permit:
The plan review fee shall be four (4) times that specified in this appendix, should work commence prior to the fire plan review and approval as required by the fire official.

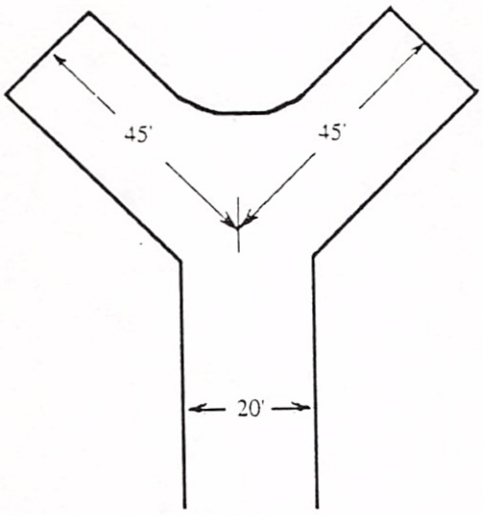
DEAD END LENGTH	WIDTH	[illegible]
0 - 200'	20'	None
Over 200'	20'	90' cul-de-sac 90' hammer head 90' wye 45' shunt



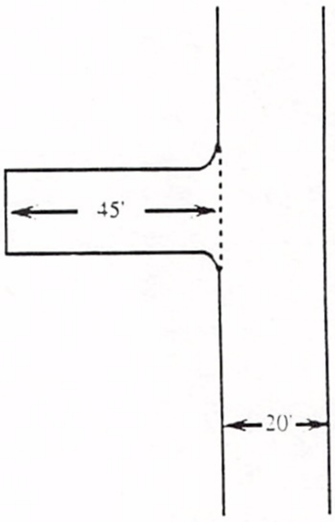
90' CUL-DE SAC



90' HAMMER HEAD



90' WYE



45' SHUNT

APPENDIX E
NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF HYDRANTS

Fire Flow Requirement in GPM	Minimum Number of Hydrants	Average spacing between Hydrants (FT.) NOTES 1,2,4	Max Distance FM. Hydrant to any Pt. on St. or Roadway frontage, Note 3
750 - 1,500	1	500	250
1,500 - 2,250	2	450	225
2,500 - 3,000	3	450	225
3,000 - 3,500	3	400	225
3,500 - 4,000	4	350	210
4,500 - 5,000	5	300	180

NOTES

1. Reduce by 100 feet for dead end streets or roadways.

2. Where streets are provided with median dividers which can be crossed by firefighters pulling hose lines, or where arterial streets are provided with four or more traffic lanes, hydrant spacing shall average 500 feet on each side of the street and be arranged on an alternating basis.

3. Reduce by 50 feet for dead end streets or roadways.

4.Where new water mains are extended along streets where hydrants are not needed for protection of structures or similar fire problems, fire hydrants shall be provided at not greater than 1,500 foot spacing to provide for transportation hazards.

5. Hydrants shall be within 500 feet of the most remote portion of buildings, measured by vehicular access and building perimeter.

Exception to Note 5: Freestanding buildings not less than 50 feet from another structure and less than 2,500 square feet and not exceeding 12 feet in height, are not required to provide a fire hydrant within 500 feet of that building.

6. In developments of wholly one-and-two family dwellings, hydrant spacing may be increased to a maximum of 1,000 feet when all dwellings are equipped with an approved fire sprinkler system.

APPENDIX F
TABLE 1
FIRE FLOW GUIDE FOR BUILDING OTHER THAN ONE-AND-TWO FAMILY DWELLING

FIRE FLOW IN GPM	S.B.C. Type I OR II	S.B.C. Type IV OR V PROTECTED	S.B.C. TYPE III OR VI PROTECTED	S.B.C. TYPE IV OR V UNPROTECTED	S.B.C. TYPE I V UNPROTECTED
1,500	22,700	12,700	8,200	5,900	3,600
1,750	30,200	17,000	10,900	7,900	4,800
2,000	38,700	21,800	12,900	9,800	6,200
2,250	48,300	24,200	17,400	12,600	7,700
2,500	59,000	33,200	21,300	15,400	9,400
2,750	70,900	39,700	25,500	18,400	11,300
3,000	83,700	47,100	30,100	21,800	13,400
3,250	97,700	54,900	35,200	25,900	15,600
3,500	112,700	63,400	40,600	29,300	18,000
3,750	128,700	72,400	46,400	33,500	20,600
4,000	145,900	82,100	52,500	37,900	23,300
4,250	164,200	92,400	59,100	42,700	26,300
4,500	183,400	103,100	66,000	47,700	29,300
4,750	203,700	114,600	73,300	53,000	32,600
5,000	225,200	126,700	81,100	58,600	36,000

APPENDIX F

TABLE 2

FIRE-FLOW REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDINGS

1 . **SCOPE** - This appendix is the procedure for determining fire-flow for all buildings or portions of building hereafter constructed. This appendix is not intended to apply to structures other than buildings. The fire-flow requirement is the quantity of water in gallons per minute needed to control an anticipated fire in a building or group of buildings.

2 . **DEFINITIONS- Fire Area** is the total floor area in square feet for all floor levels within the exterior walls, or under the horizontal projection of the roof of a building. Each portion of a building separated by one or more four-hour area separation walls with no openings and provided with a 30-inch parapet constructed in accordance with the Building Code may be considered as separate fire areas the purposes of determining the required fire flow.

3. **MODIFICATIONS-** Fire-flow requirements may be modified downward for isolated buildings or group of buildings in rural areas or small communities where the development of full fire-flow requirements is impractical.
Fire-flow may be modified upward where conditions indicate an unusual susceptibility to group fires or conflagrations. An upward modification shall not be more than twice required for the building under consideration.

4. **FIRE-FLOW REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDING** - The minimum fire-flow requirements for one-and-two-family dwellings shall be 1,000 gallons per minute. The fire-flow requirements for all other buildings shall be based on construction type as indicated in Appendix F, Table 1.
EXCEPTION: The required fire -flow may be reduced up to 50% when the building is provided with an approved automatic sprinkler system, but in no case less than 750 gallons per minute. In Types I and II construction, only the three largest successive floor areas shall be used.

SECTION 2: APPLICABILITY: This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect in Palm Beach County, Florida, including the unincorporated areas within the boundaries of any Fire-Rescue MSTU established by ordinance, and the incorporated areas which have not established ordinances inconsistent herewith. Further, this Ordinance shall be applicable to any Municipality which contracts for services from any municipal service tax unit created by Palm Beach County Ordinance, which provides for fire protection and/or advanced life support/fire rescue services.

SECTION 3: PENALTY, OTHER ENFORCEMENT: A violation of this ordinance shall be punishable as provided by Section 125.69, Florida Statutues. This Ordinance may also be enforced by way of the Palm Beach County Code Enforcement Board.

SECTION 4: REPEAL OF LAWS IN CONFLICT: Ordinance No. 89-28 and all local ordinances and resolutions of Palm Beach County in conflict with any provisions of this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

SECTION 5: SEVERABILITY: If any section, paragraph, sentence, clause, phrase or word of this Ordinance is for any reason held by the Court to be unconstitutional, inoperative or void, such holding shall not affect the remainder of this Ordinance.

SECTION 6: INCLUSION IN THE CODE OF LAWS AND ORDINANCES: The provisions of this ordinance shall become and be made part of the Code of Laws and Ordinances of Palm Beach County, Florida. The sections of this ordinance may be renumbered or relettered to accomplish such, and the word "ordinance" may be changed to "section", "article", or any other appropriate word.

SECTION 7: EFFECTIVE DATE: The provisions of this ordinance shall become effective July 1, 1992.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED by the Board of County Commissioners of Palm Beach County, Florida on the 19th day of May, 1992.

PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA, BY ITS
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

By: ______________________

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND
LEGAL SUFFICIENCY

By: ______________________
County Attorney

MILTON T. BAUER, CLERK
Board of County Commissioners

By Judith E. Crosbie
DEPUTY CLERK

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT by the Department of State of the State of Florida on the 28th day of May, 1992.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT from the Department of State, State of Florida, received on the 5th day of June, 1992, at 10^{20}AM and filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners of Palm Beach County, Florida.

STATE OF FLORIDA COUNTY OF PALM B
The ex-officio Clerk of the Board of County Commi
certify this to be a true and correct copy of the origina
my office on 5/19/92
DATED at West Palm Beach, FL on 6/3/92
Clerk, BCC
By: ______________________
Deputy Clerk